



Glemp to become cardinal

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Primate of Poland (above), was among 18 new cardinals named by the Pope yesterday. His elevation strengthens papal support for the church campaign for civil rights in Poland. Conspicuously absent from the list was the American Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, controversial head of the Vatican Bank. There will now be 138 cardinals in the Sacred College. **Page 6**

Opticians come under fire

Sales over the counter of spectacles, without a prescription, are recommended by the Office of Fair Trading. A report suggests abolishing the opticians' monopoly, and sale of spectacles for only £5. **Page 3**

UK reserves down \$1,000m

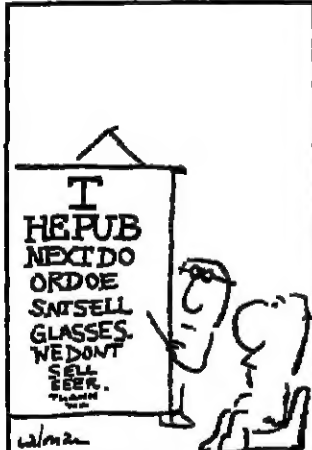
Britain's official reserves fell by more than \$1,000m (£617m) last month, the sharpest fall since the government took office. The pound's trade-weighted index slipped to \$3.5, its lowest level in two years. **Page 15**

THE TIMES

In *The Times* tomorrow, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf gives his prescription for a society without work. The Commonwealth Secretary General, Shridath Ramphal, explains why Britain's 10 years in the EEC have done little for the Third World. And Philip Howard pleads for Fountains Abbey.

Cricketers pull out of SA tour

A planned tour of South Africa by an international cricket team has been abandoned. The players, believed to be mainly West Indian, have withdrawn under pressure, according to a South African official. **Page 18**



Heroin haul

The customs and excise seized a record amount of heroin for the second successive year. They intercepted 176.23kg with a street value of £28.12m. **Page 3**

Leader page 11
Letters: On Labour and the Community, from Sir Fred Catherwood; allotments, from Mr L. D. Hills; Test umpiring, from Cdr C. M. J. Carson, RN; and Mr D. G. Austin-Jones. **Disarmament:** Hongkong Opticians' charges. **Features, page 10**
Bernard Levin on poverty priorities; how the EEC has harmed New Zealand, by Robert Muldoon; Chaplin's magic revealed; a dilemma for West Germany's president. **Books, pages 8,9**
Richard Holmes reviews essays by Polish Nobel prizewinner Czeslaw Milosz; Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd takes a look at Eton; and John Plumb reviews an important work on industrialization. **Obituaries, pages 12 and 13**
Mr Dwight Macdonald, Mr James Wentworth Day, Lord Sherborne, Miss Gladys Henson, Professor Erving Goffman and Mr Pat Ward-Thoms.

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Warsaw Pact proposes new 'peace' treaty to Nato

By Our Foreign Staff

The Warsaw Pact yesterday proposed a non-aggression treaty with Nato moving to a significant new stage in the Soviet Union's current peace offensive. The launching of what they called a "new grand peace proposal" came at the end of a two-day meeting in Prague of leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact states, headed by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet party leader.

It had been expected that the Prague summit would continue Mr Andropov's attempts to head off the stationing of United States cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe, due to begin this year.

So far the Soviet leader's suggestions for missile reductions and a summit with President Reagan have been received cautiously in Washington. The much-publicized peace campaign has been seen as aimed at Western public opinion and peace movements and at strengthening Moscow's hand in talks on arms reductions.

In the first reaction to the Warsaw Pact's proposal, Mr Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said last night that the world had had non-aggression pacts before and they had not prevented aggressive action. There was, he said, a perfectly satisfactory non-aggression pact contained in the United Nations charter.

What the British Government would prefer was a proper arms control agreement with arms being reduced on both sides of the Iron Curtain. A zero option was infinitely better than a non-aggression pact. The position of Nato, reaffirmed at its last summit in Bonn, was that it would not make use of any weapons except in response to attack - which was a total non-aggression position.

The Foreign Secretary, who was being interviewed on BBC Television, agreed that the proposals were worth studying but not a breakthrough.

Yesterday's proposals are likely to be seen as an acceleration of this policy. Initial reactions in Washington and London were cool. A similar proposal for a non-aggression agreement was made by the Warsaw Pact in 1958 and raised again in a Geneva disarmament conference session in 1963. Nato did not respond to either approach.

The Prague communiqué said that the proposal was for the Warsaw Pact and Nato countries "to conclude a treaty of mutual non-use of military force, and preservation of peaceful relations".

Full details of the proposals were expected to be laid out in what was described as a political declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, which the communiqué said would be published separately. It added that Czechoslovakia had undertaken to secure the distribution of this declaration as an official document of the United Nations and to inform all participants at the European security conference in Madrid about it.

A hint that the proposal might be more substantial than it sounds in the communiqué came in a commentary yesterday in the Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo*. The paper said the Warsaw Pact was even ready to dissolve itself "if our proposals are met with equal response by the other side".

The Prague meeting was the first in nearly three years of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, the organization's top policy-making body. It was attended by party and government leaders of the seven member countries - the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. A Warsaw Pact Military delegation was present headed by Marshal Viktor Kulikov of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Pact forces.

The meeting in Prague's thirteenth century Hradcany castle, broke up into three sessions, presided over in turn by General Jaruzelski of Poland, President Ceausescu of Romania and Mr Andropov. It was Mr Andropov's first opportunity to meet all the Western European leaders together since he took office last November.

It is understood that other Soviet bloc problems, including economic ones were discussed, and there were unconfirmed reports in the Austrian press of sharp disagreements on some issues between the Romanian and Soviet delegations.

President Ceausescu, has been pressing for the removal of all medium-range missiles, both Soviet and American, and had called for a 20 per cent cut in defence spending by both sides by 1985.

However, little information of what went on during the talks was available to the relatively small number of Western correspondents present in Prague. Only those already accredited there were allowed to attend the meeting.

Photograph, page 5

The new Government of the Irish Republic, in one of its first major decisions, has outlawed the Irish National Liberation Army, the extreme republican terrorist group, which has been responsible for a number of recent atrocities in Northern Ireland, including the Ballykelly explosion.

As it is now a proscribed organization, conviction of membership carries a seven-year jail sentence. The IRA is the only other group already proscribed in the Republic and Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister is understood to feel that the INLA is just as dangerous.

The decision was taken as part of a general security review and follows the advice of the police authority. A government spokesman said that no particular incident had prompted the action but that the group had been involved in a series of particularly vicious outrages north and south of the border and in London.

The INLA, a breakaway group from the IRA, first came to prominence in March 1979 when it claimed responsibility for the House of Commons murder of Mr Airey Neave, then Conservative shadow Secretary for Northern Ireland.

Since then it has been responsible for a series of security force killings in Northern Ireland and for several booby trap explosions which injured civilians and political opponents.

Last December, it claimed responsibility for the bombing at Ballykelly, in which 11 soldiers and six civilians died.

It has been less evident in the Republic. Its most recent action was last September when it blew up a radar station at Schull, in co Cork which it claimed was assisting Nato.

The group is suspected of being responsible for the murder of a policeman during a bank raid in co Dublin early last year.

The INLA has strong links with the Irish Republican Socialist Party which is a registered political group.

There was speculation in Dublin yesterday that a decision to proscribe the INLA is linked with the desire to establish better relations with London. It is believed that the move will help open the way for talks on the north.

Schofield, a threat which had to be taken seriously since Bowden mutilated his victim in 1980 before murdering him.

By yesterday morning several deadlines had passed without any action by the prisoners against the assistant governor, sandwiches and tea were passed in.

By this time, Mr Michael Mansfield, the barrister who defended Bowden last year was at the prison with other legal advisers and Mr Roger Beam, a journalist at the *Daily Mirror* who had taken one of the calls Bowden made from Mr Schofield's office.

For 25 minutes Mr Mansfield spoke to Bowden before the prisoners surrendered their knives and made statements.

Bowden is unhappy about his hopes of appeal against conviction, due to take place within two months. McCaig wants to be moved to a Scottish prison.

Asked about the grievances Mr Mansfield said later that there had been misunderstandings. McCaig was allowed to see his former wife.

Later Mr Rayfield, said there would be an investigation into any breaches of security, including the question of the knives used during the siege.

The jail system, page 2

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Siege victim free, tired and relieved

By Stewart Tandler and John Witherow

The Parkhurst prison assistant governor held at knife-point in his office by two inmates was released yesterday unharmed after negotiations with a barrister and journalist, Mr Gerald Schofield, freed 28 hours after he was taken prisoner.

Mr Alan Rayfield, the governor, said although Mr Schofield had been held prisoner and "metaphorically always had a knife at his throat", he had stood up remarkably well to the ordeal.

The two men who held Mr Schofield were moved to a segregation unit in the prison last night while Hampshire police consider charges. One of the men, John Bowden, aged 26, is serving a life sentence of at least 25 years for murder, the other, James Craig, aged 28, is serving four years for robbery.

Mr Schofield was reunited with his wife at their cottage in Sandown shortly after the siege ended. He said he felt "very tired and bloody relieved".

"For the first couple of hours I was not at all sure what they intended to do." Even during the final hours of the siege "there were some pretty nasty moments" as the trio listened to "irresponsible" radio bulletins.

During the siege, Bowden threatened to mutilate Mr

NEDC sees no future for weekly wage packet

By Edward Townsend

The traditional weekly wage packet, stuffed with notes and coins of the realm and whose exact contents, according to the popular myth, should be kept secret from the wife, is in imminent danger of becoming extinct.

Government ministers and trade union and industry leaders were fully in accord at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council in London that more rapid progress towards "cashless pay" would benefit society and reduce industry's costs.

According to the Confederation of British Industry, companies would save £300m to £400m a year if the nation switched from cash to cheque or credit transfer. And the winner, it said, would be the bank with the most up-to-date electronic equipment.

The NEDC was told by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer and a firm advocate of non-cash pay, that apart from security gains and cost savings the change would be a step towards unified status for workers.

Sir Geoffrey estimated that the proportion of employees paid in cash has fallen from more than 75 per cent in 1969 to 60 per cent in 1976 and 40 per cent last year.

In 1979, 13.5 million workers were paid in cash, representing 78 per cent of manual workers, and 35 per cent of non-manual workers. Nearly all were paid weekly. The number now is put at 10 million.

Sir Geoffrey quoted a calculation by the banks that the average saving for employers would be £30 a year for each employee who switched from weekly cash pay



Rescue workers applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to one of the Blackpool victims yesterday.

Ballykelly terrorists outlawed by Dublin

From Our Correspondent Dublin

The new Government of the Irish Republic, in one of its first major decisions, has outlawed the Irish National Liberation Army, the extreme republican terrorist group, which has been responsible for a number of recent atrocities in Northern Ireland, including the Ballykelly explosion.

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Four drown after attempt to rescue dog in sea

A tiny Jack Russell terrier caused the deaths of three police officers and the dog's owner in a raging sea at Blackpool yesterday.

The drama began when the terrier was swept out in raging seas and his owner dived in to save him. Mr Alistair Anthony, aged 25, from Glasgow, had been walking his dog along the Lower Promenade with his father when the animal leapt over the sea wall to retrieve a ball.

As Mr Anthony dived in after his pet, Mr Robert Anthony, aged 52, his father, of Wilton Parade, Blackpool, telephoned the police emergency services.

The call was answered by the patrol car of PC Colin Morrison and PC Stephen Fitzgerald. PC Martin Hewison, aged 26, PC Gordon Connolly, aged 24, WPC Angela Bradley, aged 23, and PC Patrick Abram, aged 26, were also directed to the scene.

The officers dived into the stormy waters without lifelines, and as the 20ft waves towered over them they were swept out to sea. People by the sea wall tried in vain to throw lines to them, but the fierce currents tore them from their grasp.

Eventually PC Abram

grabbed a line, and was hauled over the sea wall to safety. By then his colleagues, including the woman, had disappeared. Moments later, however, PC Hewison scrambled out.

The body of PC Morrison was later recovered further along the coastline by an RAF helicopter. PC Abram, though still alive, was discovered in a seriously ill condition.

PC Colin Morrison was aged 38 and married with four children. PC Abram, who is aged 26, is a single man and last night was in intensive care at Blackpool's Victoria Hospital after receiving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation while still on the beach. PC Hewison was under sedation in the same hospital.

Those still missing, and presumed dead, are Mr Anthony, the dog's owner, PC Gordon Connolly, aged 24, and married for only the last nine months, and WPC Angela Bradley, aged 23, and single.

Yesterday a lifeboat launched from Fleetwood was searching the coastline as well as helicopters from RAF Valley, Anglesey.

Mr Brian Johnson, Deputy Chief Constable of Lancashire, paid tribute to the bravery of his officers. "We are all sunned

SDP fails to score in local elections

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The Social Democrats won only two out of 58 local council by-election seats fought in the last half of 1982, according to a survey published in this week's *New Statesman*. That result compares with 28 seats won by the SDP's Liberal allies in 99 by-election contests at district, borough, city and county level.

Mr Peter Kellner, the weekly magazine's political editor, said yesterday that the Social Democrats have fallen behind in the number of seats contested on their side of the Alliance partnership. Between October 1981 and last May, both parties had been fighting a comparable number of seats. But the *New Statesman's* analysis of votes cast between July and December, in 82 three-cornered local authority by-elections, showed that the Alliance still had everything to fight for. Of 165,847 votes cast, the Conservatives polled 60,546 (36.5 per cent), Labour 54,653 (33 per cent), the Alliance 46,773 (28.2 per cent) and others 3,875 (2.3 per cent).

It would appear that in spite of the trends indicated by

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Carried over	Hold
C	85	15	17	67
L	65	11	10	64
SDP	25	11	14	28
Others	0	0	2	2
Others	16	9	3	10

The latest edition of *Liberal News*, the party newspaper, says today: "The support and enthusiasm generated before and after the formation of the Alliance with the SDP in June of 1981 and the triumphs at the parliamentary by-elections of Croydon and Crosby quickly died away and was at a pretty low ebb even when Roy Jenkins captured Glasgow Hillhead in March."

Danish call for fish crisis talks

Denmark last night called for an urgent meeting on the fisheries crisis in Brussels today with Britain (Ian Murray writes from Brussels). Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, proposed that Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, fly to Brussels for the meeting and that it should be attended by Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission.

Letter, page 4
Kirk due today, page 2

Pym trip to Gulf states is called off

By Michael Knipe

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, decided yesterday to postpone his visit to the Gulf states in the wake of the dispute with Saudi Arabia over Britain's refusal to accept a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in an Arab League delegation to London last month.

The postponement followed what the Foreign Office called "the latest soundings" from the countries concerned. Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Mr Pym had said firmly on television on Tuesday that he planned to go ahead with his trip.

By yesterday, however, he had changed his mind. The Gulf states still wanted the visit to take place, Mr Pym said, but in consultation it had been agreed that it was "not a propitious time" and the visit should be deferred "for some weeks".

Asked by a BBC interviewer whether it might not have been better to have called off the whole trip immediately the Saudis asked for the Riyadh visit to be called off, Mr Pym said it would not have been appropriate to do so, as the Gulf states had not wanted that.

The Foreign Secretary rejected the suggestion that there had been clumsy handling of the affair by the Foreign Office. All the Arab countries knew that the British Government had been very supportive of the Palestinian people's rights of self-determination and there had been a clear understanding with the Arab League right up to the last minute that there would be no PLO representative in the delegation which had been scheduled to visit London.

Mr Pym said he regretted the Arab League decision to add a PLO representative at the last minute and regretted that Saudi Arabia had decided to protest in the way it had. However, he expressed the view that the strained relations would be temporary and that fences could be mended easily.

Mr Pym had been scheduled to leave for the Gulf on Monday. The Foreign Office said the visit had been only deferred, but it would take some time before it could be rearranged.

The Foreign Office is adopting the view that it must resolve the dispute over PLO representation with King Hassan, the Moroccan monarch, as he is still the head of the Arab League delegation. Proposals on how this may be achieved have been put to the Moroccan Foreign Minister.

The delegation had been charged with explaining to the governments of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council the details of the Middle East peace proposals agreed by the Arab League at its summit in Fez last autumn.

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Sidi 2-piece Normal or Slim Fitting	£165	£95
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Pure Cashmere	£240	£120
AR Wool	£125	£65
Raincoats Examples:		
Cotton Trenchcoat, button-in lining	£170	£110
Jackets Examples:		
Sidi	£95	£65
Chester Barrie	£225	£145
Trousers Examples:		
D'Avenza	£75	£45
Jacobson, Wool	£42	£28
Shirts Examples:		
Silk Crepe	£115	£67.50
Hilitch & Key, Cotton	£32.50	£18.95
Ties Examples:		
Printed Silk Seersucker	£32.50	£12.50
Knitwear Examples:		
Cashmere crew or V-neck	£89	£59
Shetland crew or V-neck	£18	£12
Leather & Suede Examples:		
Lambskin Coat	£630	£345
Lambskin Jacket	£345	£145

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Open sale of spectacles and end to opticians' monopoly urged in report

By David Nicholson-Lord

Legislation to abolish the opticians' monopoly and permit the sale of simple spectacles without a prescription was recommended yesterday by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT). Glasses could be bought over the counter for as little as £5, the office suggests.

But its report, while declaring that the cost of private spectacles could be reduced by at least 15 per cent without affecting opticians' profits, found no evidence that the profits were excessive.

Concern over the price of spectacles and allegedly high profit margins led to the commissioning of the report by Mrs Sally Oppenheimer, then Consumer Affairs Minister, more than a year ago.

But although the report pinpoints wide variations in spectacle prices, it says the average profit at the end of 1981 ranged from £11.849 for a dispensing optician to £14.018 for an ophthalmic optician in a large firm. The figure covers salaries before tax and interest deductions.

The office also calls for legislation to amend the restrictions on advertising and publicity, and encourages opticians for low efficiency leading to higher prices.

If smaller practices increased their tests, dispensations and other activities by 45 per cent,

their prices could be cut by a further 18 per cent, or 28 per cent in the case of private charges, without affecting profits, it says.

The report drew immediate fire from opticians' representatives, who were strongly critical of the proposal to resume the unregistered sales of spectacles, a practice abolished when the opticians' Act, 1958, came into force.

Mr Reginald Pine, general secretary of the Association of Optical Practitioners, said the proposal to allow the sale of spectacles by non-opticians, who would be "answerable to nobody," would put many people's health at risk.

"This is the first time that the OFT has looked into a health service profession and we are very concerned about this serious flaw in the exercise. The report is trade orientated and not health service orientated."

According to the OFT, up to 5 per cent of opticians' patients, or 400,000 people, might decide to buy off-the-peg spectacles, typically "magnifier" reading glasses.

Children should be excluded, it says, and an alternative suggested is for patients to take a prescription from an optician to be made up by an unregistered seller.

It acknowledges there is a risk for the minority of people suffering from eye diseases such

as glaucoma, who would have no eye-test and might not be diagnosed, but for most buyers there would be a trade-off between cheapness and lack of "optimum" vision, it says.

Except for children, it adds, there is no evidence that the choice of incorrect spectacles can damage the eyes.

The restrictions on publicity, the office says, deny consumers information on the range and price of products, the location of opticians, opening hours, speed of dispensing, guarantees, specialist services and quality. Customers are thus deprived of the knowledge to make an informed choice.

Advertising and publicity would reduce prices and increase efficiency, the OFT says. A survey carried out for it by the Consumers' Association found variations of as much as £59, from £44 to £103, in the prices quoted by different opticians in the London area for the same prescription.

The Association of Optical Practitioners also accused the office of ignoring medical evidence provided, including a survey which found that 13 per cent of patients examined in an eye-test were referred to their doctors for treatment of glaucoma, cataracts and other disorders and 26 per cent were told they did not need glasses at all.

Leading article, page 11



Mr John and Mrs Sharon Dicks, of Church Crookham, Hampshire, have driven 3,000 miles since the premature birth of their triplets, Aimi, James and Emily, just before Christmas.

Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, while Aimi was taken to St George's Hospital, in Tooting, south London.

For the first few weeks the couple made the 170-mile round trip from their home to see the children, who weighed just under 2lb each.

The babies were three months premature and as all the incubators at the Frimley Park Hospital, in Surrey, were in use, two of the children, James and Emily, were taken to the John

Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, while Aimi was taken to St George's Hospital, in Tooting, south London.

yesterday: "The hospitals were marvellous."

Later the triplets were returned to the Frimley Park Hospital, until they were fit to go home last weekend, on the day they were scheduled to be born.

"I knew about three weeks before they arrived that they would be triplets. But I did not know they would be born so soon", Mrs Dicks said.

Sotheby's ex-worker on fraud charge

Mrs Janet Rockell, a former receptionist at Sotheby's the art auctioneers was one of three people who ran a fraudulent "downmarket" version of the West End business a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Kings Auction Rooms, which operated from a base at the disused St Mark's Church, in Camberwell, south London, staged antique "roadshows" in 17 areas over six months, offering free valuations for art objects as a bait. Mr Graham Boal, for the prosecution, said. Many customers handed over items to be sold at the auction rooms.

"The story you are going to hear from 178 customers is that time and again they got neither their goods back nor their money," he said.

Mrs Rockell, aged 41, had worked as a receptionist in the valuation department at Sotheby's, and after 20 years in the antique business had a degree of expertise. "But when she came to describe herself to customers of Kings Auction Rooms, you may think that became somewhat exaggerated", Mr Boal said.

Mrs Rockell, of Sydenham Road, Sydenham, is on trial with Barry Hazel, aged 31, whose branchchild the auction rooms were said to be, and Nicholas Boyd, also 31, a man of "drive and good ideas".

Mrs Rockell, Mr Hazel, of Cooper's Close, Morley Street, Southwark, and Mr Boyd, of Arundel Mansions, Kelvedon Road, Fulham, deny conspiring between October, 1979, and April, 1980, to defraud persons who might be induced to place goods for auction with Kings Auction Rooms.

The three went to the Isle of Wight, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Margate, Herne Bay, Deal, Clacton, Westcliffe-on-Sea, Kidderminster, Oxford, Llanelli, Liverpool, Aberdeen and Carlisle.

The trial continues today.

Coroner's plea on New Year deaths

An inquest on the two women who died during New Year's Eve celebrations in Trafalgar Square in London was opened and adjourned until March 2 at Westminster coroner's court yesterday, when the coroner appealed for witnesses to write to him.

Miss Debbie Smith, aged 21, an au pair of Tudor Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, was identified by her former employer and Mrs Joan Leary, aged 44, a receptionist, of Boundary Road, Woking, was identified by her mother.

Dr Paul Knapman, the coroner, said: "As the circumstances can be construed as being prejudicial to the health and safety of the public, I am obliged to summon a jury for this inquest. It is acceptable for any person who can give evidence to write directly to me."

Letter, page 11

TV presenter on summons

Fern Britton, who this week started as joint presenter of the BBC 1 television programme *News at Nine*, has been summoned to appear before magistrates at Bodmin, Cornwall, on February 7 accused of driving with excess alcohol in her blood.

Miss Britton, aged 25, was involved in an accident in October. She is the daughter of Mr Tony Britton, the actor and her home is at St Dominick, Cornwall.

Postman loses job appeal

David Padfield, aged 60, a postman from Redland, Bristol, who was dismissed by the Post Office because his special calls on birthday children and old people made the mail up to 20 minutes late, has lost his appeal against dismissal for "diminished efficiency" despite a petition of support from 200 of his former customers.

"Often I was the only visitor elderly people ever had", he said.

Crusoe pilgrims

Mrs Ivy Jardine, of Lower Largo, Fife, and her son Allan, aged 20, a descendant of Alexander Selkirk, whose marooning on one of the Juan Fernandez islands, off the Chilean coast, in 1704 formed the basis for *Robinson Crusoe*, are to leave today to place a commemorative plaque on the island.

Detective bailed

Det Constable John Dougall, aged 40 of the Scotland Yard Flying Squad, who is accused of "planting" a shotgun to fabricate evidence against two men, was yesterday committed on bail from Horseferry Road court, to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Second record year for heroin hauls

By Tony Samstag

For the second year in succession seizures of heroin by Customs and Excise set a record last year, with 176,34kg seized, representing a street value of £28.12m, the department announced yesterday.

Total figures for the past two years show that heroin seizures have more than doubled since 1980. "Greater flexible controls have enabled customs to concentrate resources in areas of known risk and have played an important part in this year's success", the department said, reflecting "improved detection techniques" rather than any flood of hard drugs into the country.

The number of specialist customs investigators dealing with heroin had been increased during the year.

For security reasons, customs will not discuss its "hit rate", that is the proportion of drugs intercepted to those reaching the streets, but Mr Peter Cutting, Chief Investigation Officer of Customs, yesterday recalled the Iranian heroin scare of several years ago, when the public assumed that the cities were awash in heroin while in fact, the "hit rate" was at least 90 per cent.

The Iranian supply has virtually dried up now, he added.

"I believe that we in the United Kingdom are countering the smugglers quite well, but we

DRUG SEIZURES IN KILOS

	1982	1981	Est 1982	% change
Heroin	176	87	198	+128
Cocaine	18,506	25,188	22,791	-11
Cannabis	12	21.8	12,100	-45
Morphine	2.2	5.1	1,800,000	-82
Amphetamine	11	8.2	142,480	-74
Barbiturate	16.2	9.9	191,075	-83.5

Most figures have been rounded off to nearest unit of 1000.

Police records led son to long lost father

From Our Correspondent, Exeter

A police cadet who spent a year trying to trace his father was about to give up when he ran a criminal record computer check and found him within 15 seconds.

Mr Carl Mullins, aged 17, has now been reunited with his father for the first time since he was nine months old.

"It's a bit embarrassing to learn your father has a record when you are in the force, but it was worth it to find him", Mr Mullins, of New Cross, south London, said.

His father, aged 37 and also named Carl, said at his home in Honiton, Devon: "I had a slight

brush with the law last year for the first time in my life. I never dreamt it would lead to a reunion with my son. He is a fine lad, everything I would want a son to be.

"I was a merchant seaman when I last saw him. When I returned from the sea I found my wife had left me for one of my friends. I never say my son again and over the years I completely lost touch with my old family."

The son has now left the Metropolitan Police and plans to stay with his father before joining the Parachute Regiment.

Dearer houses forecast

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

House prices are expected to rise during the next few months, but the increases are not likely to be of a boom proportions, according to the annual review of the property market by the Leeds Permanent Building Society.

"We expect a gradual increase in house prices, probably keeping in line with inflation", Mr Peter Hemmingsway, the society's chief general manager, said.

He sees little chance that prices, in the current climate,

will pick up substantially, even with the mortgage rate being the lowest for four years.

The society estimates that house prices rose by about 4.6 per cent during 1982, a fall of about 2 per cent in real terms.

Fewer people, according to the review, are moving house in the present economic climate. Instead, it says, there has been a 50 per cent increase in additional loans for home improvement and extensions compared with the previous year.

Mr Stainthorpe said yesterday: "This has no connexion with the Yorkshire Ripper and I do not consider this man is trying in any way to emulate the Yorkshire Ripper". The serious crimes squad, at Edinburgh is helping inquiries.

Rapist may be escaped prisoner

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

West Yorkshire police appealed yesterday to prostitutes, courting couples, hotel and boarding house keepers in their hunt for a man with a Scottish accent who abducted a young Leeds mother on Monday night, raped her in a lonely spot on the outskirts of Leeds, bound her hand and foot and pushed her into the Leeds-Liverpool Canal. She escaped drowning.

Police believe the man might be an escaped prisoner or mental patient or one on leave

from a prison or mental institution. That emerged yesterday after police considered the evidence of a rape victim at Bradford last month who, like the Leeds woman, was attacked, bound and carried off in her own car. On that occasion the man, speaking with a pronounced Scottish accent, told his victim he disliked prostitutes.

Det Supt John Stainthorpe, heading the inquiries, said that Monday night's attacker told

Strippers of grounded ship declare their haul

The Devon "wreckers" who stripped the beached cargo ship *Johanna* have started to declare the items they removed after a warning from the Customs and Excise that they may face prosecution (Craig Seton writes).

The vessel ran aground at Hartland Point, North Devon, on New Year's Eve.

Mr Gordon Clayton, the collector of customs and excise for south-west England, said yesterday that the warning of prosecution had come as a "nasty shock" to people who thought they had traditional

rights to remove property and property that was removed.

Mr Clayton would not comment on a report in *The Times* that Mr Kornelis Broekmuelen, the Dutch owner of the *Johanna*, planned to take legal action against the British Government to claim £500,000 for the loss of the ship, its cargo

and property that was removed.

Mr Broekmuelen had alleged that government agencies had failed to safeguard the 960-tonne vessel and claimed the people who had swarmed aboard, taking anything they could move, had made it a wreck.



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NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES 25th ISSUE

Tadworth children put their case

By Kenneth Gosling
Vincent Bick is a thin, quiet, intelligent boy of 16 from Battersea, in south-west London, who like most people is unused to the glare of publicity.

So when Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, visited Tadworth Court Children's Hospital, where the boy is a patient, yesterday, the boy sat to one side while the minister balanced a pair of tiny toes on his knees for photographs.

The boy suffers from cystic fibrosis, which means he cannot walk very far, but yesterday he made the effort and reached the physiotherapy department on his own.

Mr Clarke was paying his first visit to Tadworth Court, in Surrey, part of the Great Ormond Street group, which has been under threat of closure for the past 12 months as part of a plan to save £1.4m a year.

He promised staff and parents at the hospital that he will give his decision within a month.

Various schemes to save Tadworth Court, which provides a unique service for terminally sick children, have been put to him. There was an unsuccessful case, Mr Clarke said, for keeping that kind of service.

The question was where it should be provided, since Tadworth Court and Queen Mary's Children's Hospital, at Harlow, four miles away, were both full.

He spent two hours touring the hospital and later went to Queen Mary's. Among the people he met was Mr Tim Yeo, director of the Spastics Society, which is heading a group of voluntary organizations offering detailed proposals for administering Tadworth Court outside the Great Ormond Street group.

"We could do it", Mr Yeo said, "with a guarantee of £750,000 a year. We want a three-year guarantee and during that period we would try to get local authority social service



Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, speaking yesterday to two patients at Tadworth Court, Vincent Bick and Caroline Smith (Photograph: Barry Beattie).

departments to sponsor local children in respite care here at Tadworth Court.

Mr Clarke also met members of the staff action group which wants a public inquiry to examine what they claim has been the deliberate starving of Tadworth for funds.

There has been little maintenance and replacement of laundry equipment, they say. Staff have had to buy their own curtains for the nurses' home, and no new equipment for the wards has been provided by Great Ormond Street for six years.

In addition to the pressure from the groups campaigning to

save Tadworth Court, Mr Clarke will have been impressed by the courage of individual patients such as Vincent Bick, who has developed an interest in breeding canaries.

The loss of Tadworth Court, he told the minister, would be dreadful.

Mrs Elizabeth Pratt, senior physiotherapist, said: "It would be a terribly sad thing to happen. Most of the children are chronically ill, and I am afraid they are regarded as not so important as children who have a serious illness but are likely to recover and lead normal lives."

"It is not only the place, it is the spirit here. Children who are dying are wonderful to work with and these children accept it incredibly well. They die awfully well."

Appeals are to be made to the Health Minister in the spring to enable the Midway Mission Hospital, in Shore-ditch, east London, to carry on its work, begun more than a century ago.

The hospital's support group is protesting about a decision to terminate the hospital's service to the local community because of lack of funds.

Three killed in Indian election clashes

Three people were killed in fighting as millions of Indians voted in three states elections yesterday. In the most important of the polls a film star of 60 was giving Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, one of her toughest political battles.

While polling was for the most part peaceful there were incidents in the north-eastern state of Tripura, where three people were killed in a clash; in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, where a candidate was injured in a bomb explosion; and in the neighbouring state of Karnataka, where a crowd was broken up by police using staves.

The election in Andhra Pradesh was a crucial test of Mrs Gandhi's popularity and the strength of her Congress (I) Party. Her style of political management was also on trial. Mrs Gandhi is always ener-

getic at elections, but this time she ran a particularly grueling and expensive campaign. An opinion poll forecast a victory with a reduced majority in the 294-seat Andhra Pradesh Assembly, but her party became increasingly anxious about the popularity of their main opponent, Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao, a hero of the Telugu language cinema for 30 years.

He made a career of playing Hindu gods and is so strongly identified with them that to many people he has become a kind of god himself. Election posters show him in ornate heavenly costume.

A newspaper cartoon summed up the battle by depicting him as a god in a chariot attacking Mrs Gandhi in her Congress fortress. The caption read: "His divine lordship versus the Empress of India." Mr Rama Rao is a focus of

discontent in a state ruled by the Congress Party for 35 years. He appeals to regional resentment of Delhi rule, harnessing the annoyance that people feel about the way Mrs Gandhi has foisted her own men on the state as chief ministers.

The sudden eruption of a film star as a political threat has shaken Congress leaders. Defeat for Mrs Gandhi would be sensational, but whatever the result it is likely to affect the way the party runs state administrations and will have a bearing on Mrs Gandhi's choice of date for a general election.

Candidates loyal to Mrs Maneka Gandhi, the Prime Minister's estranged daughter-in-law, fought in five of the Andhra Pradesh constituencies. Although Maneka sometimes appeared on Mr Rama Rao's platform, it was the film star who was the main attraction.

The 4-year-old girl labourers

From Our Own Correspondent Delhi

Between 3am and 5am every day thousands of Indian children, aged between four and 15, are roused from their beds, packed into buses and driven to work in factories. After a 12-hour day they are driven back to their villages, exhausted.

Their working conditions are inhuman, a report by the Indian People's Union for Civil Liberties says. Their food and rest needs are neglected and many of them are unhealthy and weak.

India has a very large child labour force, no precise figures exist, but a survey carried out 10 years ago counted more than 16 million working children under the age of fifteen.

The civil liberties group investigated the working conditions of children in the match

and fireworks factories of the southern state of Tamil Nadu, which employ 100,000 people, including 45,000 children.

There is a racket in the doctor's certificates needed to clear children for work. The youngest child found at work was aged under four, and girls outnumber boys by three to one. Employers say that they prefer children to adults because their fingers are nimble. Children under 10 can earn two rupees (12p) a day. Older children can earn up to 42p a day.

The report says that working conditions in both match and fireworks factories are unsafe. In 1981, 32 people, including six children, died in a fireworks factory explosion. Six children were burnt to death in a cracker

factory last year. Smaller incidents are often covered up.

Factories employ agents in the villages to recruit children and ensure that they are awake when the buses call in the night. The report talks of buses packed with 200 children. Travelling time and long working hours keep them away from home for 15 hours a day.

Such exploitation is illegal, but the report says: "The degrading and hazardous working conditions are justified as a necessary evil in a country like ours," meaning that the children make a vital contribution to family earnings.

Six years ago, the Government set up a commission to investigate child labour. Its report, said to be very critical, was never published.

Exam win for rebel parents

From Our Correspondent

Rebel parents staging a sit-in at a Croydon Comprehensive School, in Liverpool, since last summer claimed a victory yesterday with a ruling that their children will be allowed to sit external examinations.

The Liverpool Council had blocked plans for pupils to take SE and O levels this summer. But the education committee chairman has reversed the decision saying the pupils' interests should come before the political argument surrounding the sit-in. About thirty pupils will take the examinations in June.

Parents who protested against plans to close the school run a free community school. The council says the sit-in is illegal.

The parents will apply for the school to be approved as an examination centre. They have until March to convince the Joint Matriculation Board, but if they fail the council say it will find another school where the children can take their examinations.

Meanwhile the parents have launched an appeal for £1,000 to pay for the forthcoming spring term fuel bills.

Defence papers retained

Atomic power policy remains secret

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

The 1952 defence review, second of the seven conducted since 1945, failed to appear at the Public Record Office this week, and is fated indefinitely to remain classified. It marked Britain's emergence as an atomic power and was the first draft of defence theory, which remains official policy today.

Britain's first atomic bomb was detonated off the coast of Australia in October. Two months earlier, the Vulcan aircraft, the means of delivering it to the Russian heartland, completed its maiden flight.

Thirty years ago the air ministry believed it to be the most advanced bomber in the world. Three weeks ago a Vulcan returned to RAF Waddington, near Lincoln, after its last mission.

The Chiefs of Staff, commissioned by Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, undertook a review of global strategy in the spring of 1952 in great secrecy. Though the Joint Intelligence Committee judged global war to be "by and large unlikely" for the next two years, the chiefs, dominated by Marshal of the Royal Air Force

Sir John Slessor, the father of the V bomber force, emphasized the need for greater exertion to win the cold war. The method for achieving this was to build up a British atomic strike capability to complement the United States strategic force.

An intelligence assessment prepared by the chiefs' joint planning staff in December, 1952, marked "for UK eyes only", talked of the Kremlin's difficulty in "protecting the vast land mass of Russia from such an attack."

Articulating a philosophy echoed by later chancellors of the Exchequer during the defence reviews of 1957, 1965, 1968, 1974 and 1981, Mr R A Butler warned the Cabinet on November 5 "to remain a great power we must first of all have economic strength."

Like all defence ministers after them, the First Lord of the Admiralty and secretaries of state for war and air replied on November 6 that a further cut of £75m, for which Mr Butler was asking, would dangerously weaken the fighting strength of the Armed Forces.

Baby girl left on doorstep

Essex police yesterday were seeking the mother of a two-hour-old baby girl found abandoned on the doorstep of a house at Ashington Road, Rochford. The baby's cries woke Mr Noel and Mrs Grace James, who found the baby in the porch wrapped in tea towels.

Mrs James kept her warm with a blanket and hot water bottle until an ambulance arrived. Last night the baby, weighing 5lb 2oz, was "comfortable" in an incubator at the maternity unit of Rochford Hospital. Nurses named her Victoria because Mr and Mrs James live near the Victory public house.

Hospital care unit reopens

The special care unit at Bristol Maternity Hospital was working normally yesterday, after an 11-week closure because of an outbreak of a rare bacterial infection. The unit was shut on October 15 after a seven-day-old boy died from *Staphylococcus aureus*, which causes respiratory illnesses. A baby girl who died from a stomach disorder was also found to be infected.

Lifeboats save more lives

The number of lifeboat calls continued to rise in 1982, according to provisional figures issued yesterday by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. There were 3,059 lifeboat launches, an average of more than eight a day, and 1,145 lives were saved, an average of more than three a day. In 1981 there were 2,841 launches and 1,017 lives saved.

Cable cars for Matlock Bath

Councillors in West Derbyshire have rejected the advice of the regional director of roads and approved a plan for a £750,000 cablecar that will soar 150 feet over the A6 at Matlock Bath.

The director said the cars would distract drivers. Ten local residents also complained that passengers would be able to spy into their homes. A council planning committee approved the proposal unanimously.

Extradition plea ruled out

The director of a Norwegian-based oil construction company charged with defrauding the Norwegian Government of £700,000 walked free from Bow Street court, in London, yesterday because of a legal mix-up.

The Norwegian Government wanted Mr Allen Wagle aged 55, of Aberdeen extradited from Britain to face charges of tax fraud, but under international law such offences are not extraditable.

Crew saved
A dutch coaster's crew of six was rescued yesterday by the trawler Scottish Maid, as she drifted towards rocks off the South Devon coast. The *Francisca*, which had broken down, two miles off Rame Head, was towed into Plymouth.



Battle still rages over fate of the CAP

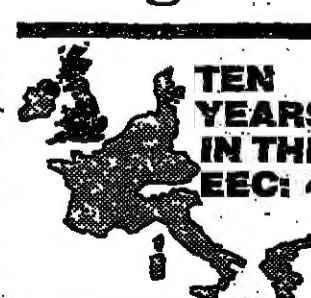
Of all the EEC's many facets, agriculture has been the most controversial for British consumers and farmers alike. In the fourth of five articles by staff writers of *The Times* to mark the tenth anniversary of British membership of the community, JOHN YOUNG, Agriculture Correspondent, looks at the pros and cons of the common agricultural policy.

The central dominating and inescapable component of the European Economic Community is its common agricultural policy (CAP). For the fundamentalists, those who were in it from the beginning, it is the bedrock on which everything else rests and which can be disturbed only at the risk of the whole structure collapsing.

For the less wholeheartedly committed, those supporters of a broader political and economic unity, whose persuasive oratory took Britain into Europe 10 years ago, the CAP is a decidedly risky, leaking structure in dire need of overhaul. But they are optimistic enough to believe that, suitably amended, it can be made the foundation of a more enlightened overall approach.

For opponents, the CAP is the EEC. Wasteful, inefficient and immoral, it devours the Community budget; its share of total spending, having declined from four-fifths to a mere two-thirds, is once more inexorably increasing.

What then is this CAP, do we need it, and is there any alternative? It is essentially a



production is vital to their economies place far less reliance on CAP protection than on their superlatively organized agro-industries.

Arguments against the CAP are formidable. Not only does it place huge demands upon Community funds, but it encourages surpluses which nobody wants or is prepared to buy except at subsidized prices. From farmers the main criticism of the CAP is that it is unbalanced and discriminatory. Important sectors like poultry and horticulture receive no protection at all, and livestock production as a whole suffers from disproportionately high cereal prices.

The National Farmers' Union (NFU), while officially championing the CAP, privately admits that many of its members are disenchanted. Pig farmers, for example, faced with the curious anomaly of guaranteed prices for pork but not for bacon, recently made it clear that they thought their interests were being ignored.

Outright opposition to the CAP has forged a curious alliance between politicians like Mr Enoch Powell, on the right, and Mr Norman Buchan, Shadow spokesman on agriculture, on what would probably be termed the soft left. Their collective view of its anomalies and distortions was recently expressed with great force and eloquence by Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Holland with Boston, in a book which Mr Powell described in *The*

Times as "a pearl among political pamphlets... brave and sincere."

In *Agriculture: The Triumph and the Shame*, Mr Body denounces not only the CAP but the whole principle of financial support for agriculture which, he says, over the years has drained away thousands of millions of pounds which might have been invested in new industries.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, recently described the book as "riddled with fundamental fallacies."

The answer to those who believe that it is as misguided to subsidize agriculture as it is to continue pouring public money into steel or the car industry is that farmers would simply not survive otherwise.

The alternative to the CAP is thus a return to a system of deficiency payments, which compensates farmers for prices which are lower than their costs of production. Such a system would have the advantage of reducing prices to the consumer but, according to Mr Christopher Tugendhat, a vice-president of the EEC Commission, it would cost British taxpayers at least £2,000m a year.

The one great advantage of the CAP is that, by encouraging farmers to become vastly more productive, it has increased our food self-sufficiency to around 75 per cent.

Next: *The search for European unity.*

Links at stake, page 10

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Storms add to southern Africa drought disaster

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Prayer has come too late to save large areas of Southern Africa from the ravages of the worst drought since records were first kept 68 years ago.

Yesterday, special church services for rain were held throughout South Africa. Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, called for a national day of prayer last week in response to a request from the Dutch Reformed Churches. He said that if rain fell earlier, South Africa should still pray in thanksgiving.

In some areas heavy thunderstorms have broken during the past few days. In the Kruger National Game Park where hundreds of antelope, wild-beast and other grazing animals have been dying of thirst, rivers are again in flood.

But elsewhere the storms have brought disaster as well as relief. At Delmas, an Eastern Transvaal town, nearly 3 in of rain fell in one hour at the weekend. Flash floods caused more than £60,000 damage and 100,000 week-old chickens were drowned when storm waters inundated battery buildings.



Areas affected by drought

Virtually the whole of South Africa, with the exception of the Natal coastal belt and the Western Cape region is affected by the drought. The neighbouring territories of Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia are similarly affected.

Spokesmen for agricultural cooperatives in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal provinces said yesterday that more than one million tons of maize - the staple food of Africans - had so far been lost because of drought.

A spokesman said: "This has been the driest year since records were begun in 1915. According to our figures, 60 per cent of the maize crop in the area is stunted."

South Africa has a stockpile of maize and exports a considerable quantity of its surplus, at prices lower than farmers are paid for producing it.

The drought probably means that it will have little maize to draw on the stockpile to fill domestic requirements. Farmers already faced with a 13 per cent increase in the price of fertilizer from January 1 will certainly demand extra subsidies to make up for their reduced output, a request the Government which relies heavily on their political support cannot ignore.

The total result is that there will be a further vicious twist in the cost of living spiral which increased by 14 per cent last year and at least 12 per cent was projected for this year.

At present, over most of South Africa, there is hardly a cloud in sight.



Leaders of the pact (left to right): Janos Kadar of Hungary, Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Yuri Andropov of the Soviet Union, Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, Erich Honecker of East Germany, Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland, at the Prague summit

Vote shatters Black Alliance

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

South Africa's Black Alliance - which includes black, Coloured and Indian political interests, has been shattered by an overwhelming vote by the Coloured Labour Party to participate in the Government's proposed constitutional system which excludes South Africa's majority blacks from the legislative process.

The Labour Party is the dominant party among the country's 2.7 million Coloured population, a mainly Afrikaans-speaking section which has been historically spurned by white South Africans.

The party was responsible for the collapse two years ago of the Coloured Representative Council a Body set up by the Government to give Coloureds a sham "parliament" of their own instead of the equal franchise they enjoyed until the Nationalist Government came to power.

At the Labour Party's conference in Eshowe, in Natal Province, there were only nine votes on Tuesday night, among more than 300 delegates, against dialogue with the Government on the constitutional plans.

The decision is a massive boost for the Government and for Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, who has pledged to consult Coloured and Indian leaders on the plans for reform but has adamantly maintained that the country's 18 million blacks will have no part in the new deal.

The Labour Party's vote came after Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader and head of the Black Alliance, warned delegates that acceptance of the Government's plan would make Coloureds "enemies in the eyes of black South Africans. He said that for Coloureds and Indians to accept proposals which

excluded blacks from vital decision-making processes would be a "disaster for them and everybody". He rejected the notion that the proposals were a step in the right direction.

Reacting to the conference decision, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday: "I did my duty as chairman of the Black Alliance and also as an African leader of the largest recognized constituency in the country. Their decision did come as a surprise knowing as I do the amount of behind-the-scenes arm twisting that went on."

It is clear from initial black reaction that the Labour Party vote signifies a decisive rift in black solidarity ranks and a severe blow to black, coloured and Asian leaders who have felt they could bring all of South Africa's non-whites under a single umbrella hostile to white rule.

Bush hunt for hostage as whites are buried

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Senior figures in Zimbabwe's farming sector, including Senator Denis Norman Minister of Agriculture, yesterday attended funerals for victims of the new year onslaught by Matabeleland dissidents.

The minister and Mr James Sinclair, President of the Commercial Farmers' Union, were at the funerals in Bulawayo of Mr David Walters, his sons Sean and Michael, aged two and four, and his brother-in-law, Mr John Hearn.

At a quiet ceremony at his farm about 30 miles away, Mr Benji Williams, aged 71, who was murdered soon after being taken hostage by rebels, was laid to rest.

towards Botswana. Military authorities are taking stock of the situation in the troubled western province.

It is clear that after a lull in September and October, when they appeared to be running short of ammunition the dissidents are back in a confident and aggressive frame of mind.

Apart from the three reported outrages since Christmas eve, from which the toll is nine dead and more than 30 injured there have been other incidents which have gone unreported.

The revulsion over the worst of the incidents in the past week the murder of two children and the beheading of Pat Williams, has affected even blacks who were alienated from the Government by the dismissal of Mr Joshua Nkomo from the Cabinet last February.

Las Vegas hotel settles fire claims at \$105m

From Michael Hamlyn, New York

The huge MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, which stands like a temple to the god of gaming in the neon-lit desert valley, has agreed a final pay-out of \$75m (£47m) to those injured where flames and smoke struck the gamblers and money changers in its gilded chambers.

The settlement brings to \$105m the damages that the hotel owners have agreed to pay to 3,500 claimants - survivors and relatives of the 83 people killed by the blaze in the early hours of November 21, 1981.

The casino was crowded with players - there are no clocks in Las Vegas gaming halls - when a fire which had smouldered in an attic burst out.

Most of the victims died of smoke inhalation in some of the world's largest hotels. The hotel's 2,800 bedrooms of one of the city's largest hotels. The hotel's fire did not have automatic sprinklers in much of the building and fire officials are sure that such a system could have prevented the deaths.

The hotel was refurbished at a cost of about \$50m and reopened seven months later with complete with sprinklers and life-support equipment.

The settlements do not include claims against 11 defendants, including architects and contractors involved in designing and building the hotel.

17 writers on trial in Turkey

From Rasit Gardilick, Ankara

Seventeen leading Turkish writers, who make up the executive board of the Turkish Writers' Union, appeared before a military court in Istanbul yesterday on charges of "spreading communist propaganda" and links with "illegal organizations".

The 82-page indictment alleges that the defendants had links with the outlawed Communist Party of Turkey and such illegal organizations as the Turkish Peace Association, the Progressive Trade Unions Confederation and the Progressive Youth Association, whose leaders are now on trial for their lives.

The accused include Mr Aziz Nesin, a humorist of international fame and chairman of the Writers' Union, Mr Bekir Yildiz, and Mr Asim Bezirci, both well-known writers, and Mr Osman Sait Arolat.

Mr Orhan Akyildiz, the Istanbul Bar Association's president, and Mr Atol Behramoglu, a poet, already on trial for their leading positions within the Turkish Peace Association, were also among the defendants.

The court adjourned until January 12.

A military prosecutor in Diyarbakir, south-east Turkey, had demanded the death penalty for 106 alleged Kurdish separatists on trial here, the martial law command announced.

Aborigines want to be a nation

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

Senator Neville Bonner, the only Aboriginal member of the Australian Federal Parliament, has called for the creation of a separate Aboriginal nation by the 1990s.

The senator, who represents Queensland and was condemned by Mr Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, Queensland's conservative Premier, who said that the suggestion was racist.

Senator Bonner, a member of the Liberal Party which rules in coalition in both Canberra and in Queensland, said at the opening of the four-day annual conference of the Aboriginal and Island Catholic Council earlier this week that he hoped to see the Aboriginal race firmly established as a separate nation by the 1990s. "We have been pushed and herded and shoved around by whites for too long", he said.

Mr Bjelke-Petersen said Mr Bonner's suggestion was dangerous and could lead to untold problems for Australia.

Mr Bonner told the conference that white people could no longer blame early generations for the treatment of Aborigines. "All that has changed today is white men have replaced bullets and poisoned water holes and poisoned flour with a more subtle and sophisticated form of discrimination to keep Aborigines oppressed and fragmented."

Japan plays the trade dispute cards its way

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

A senior Japanese government official likes to use the following card game analogy to explain why Japan's view of how to handle trade relations differs from that of the United States and Europe.

Americans gamble at stud poker, which requires a fine sense of bluff, he says. Europeans prefer contract bridge, in which the players signal to partners by bidding without revealing their hands. Japan's native card game, on the other hand, is hanafuda, a simple exercise where points are made by matching one artfully drawn card with its proper mate.

Mr Shinjiro Abe, Japan's Foreign Minister, is in Europe this week on a five-nation tour - yesterday he was in Bonn and Paris after visiting London on Tuesday - trying to do a bit of the latter, and thereby ease the strains which now plague EEC-Japan relations.

He is the first senior official to visit Europe since Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister,

named his new Cabinet in November last year.

His cards, mainly a round of tariff cuts, including reductions on biscuits and chocolate, and promises of other market-opening steps, are indeed on the table. Just as clearly, however, both are still playing at different games for stakes which include the free trading system, as Japan knows it.

"Japan identifies all trade problems in terms of cognate, biscuits and chocolate," comments a European trade official about the Japanese Government's tendency to find matching solutions to individual complaints form trading partners.

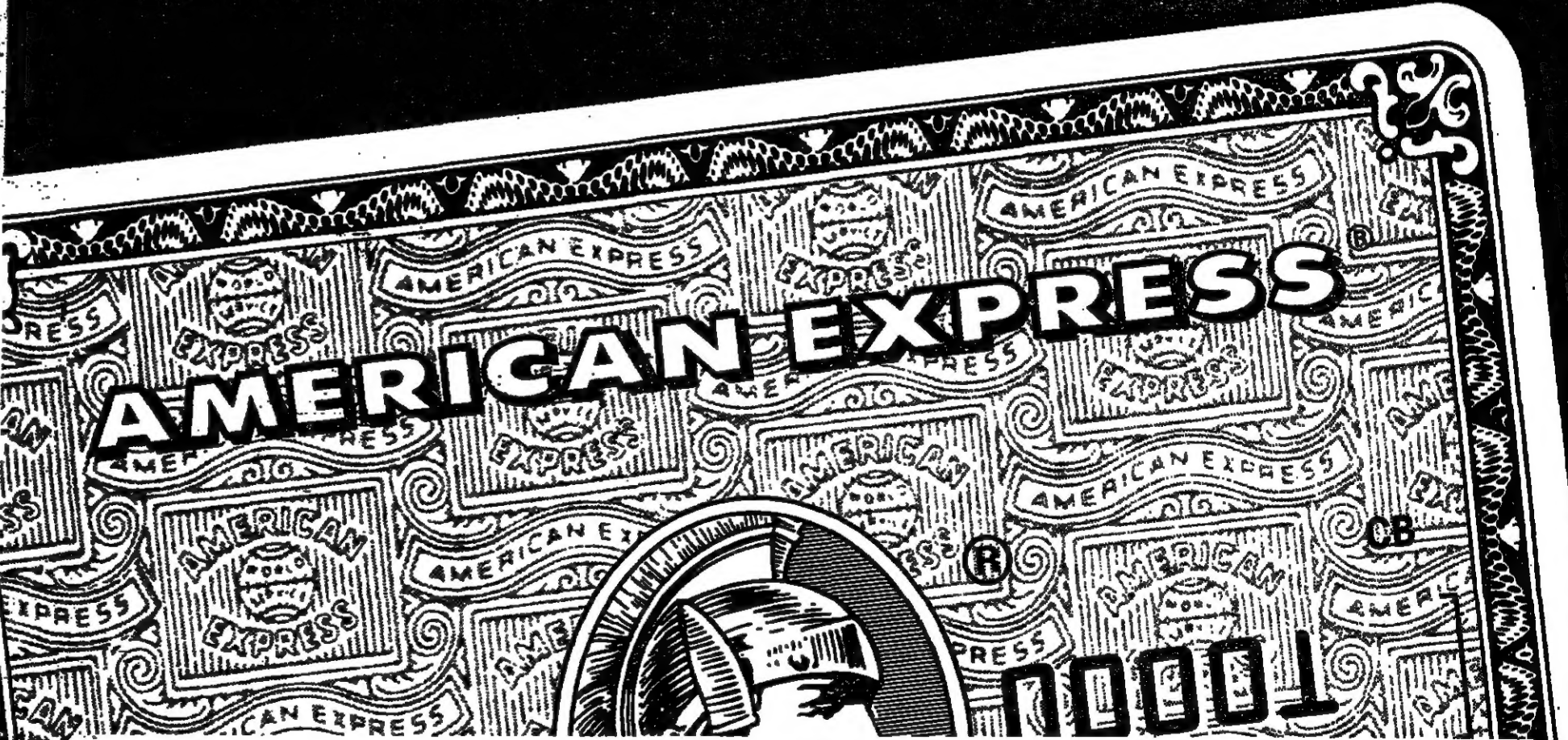
"We are talking about structural changes in Japan's trading system." The EEC is pursuing such change through the Gatt (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

From Mr Abe's point of view, expressed in an interview before leaving for Europe, the problem is not Japan's market structure and distribution system. Japan, he says, is the most advanced among the advanced nations in cutting back on tariff barriers.

France, for one, is a far greater sinner (with 27 Japanese items under some form of import restraint).

The Japanese Foreign Minister is suggesting that the EEC and Japan begin talks at a ministerial level, in addition to the annual exchanges which take place at a bureaucratic level. There is doubt, however, about whether opening another avenue will break the logjam, especially if Europe continues to talk about the need for broad changes in Japan.

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Mr Abe: Matching solutions to problems

Glemp named among 18 new cardinals

Rome (Reuters) - The Pope yesterday named Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, to be a cardinal, almost 18 months after he became head of the church in the Pontiff's troubled homeland.

The Pope made the announcement at his weekly general audience and said 17 other prelates would be installed as cardinals with Archbishop Glemp on February 2.

The list included Archbishop Joseph Bernardini, who succeeded the late Cardinal John Cody in Chicago, and the Maronite Patriarch of Lebanon, Mgr Antoine Khoraiche.

One name conspicuously absent was that of Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, the controversial American head of the Italian Bank and governor of the Vatican City. Once heavily opposed for the cardinal's red hat, the archbishop has been sharply criticized in the Italian press and by politicians for his dealings with the late Roberto Calvi's bankrupt Banco Ambrosiano.

The Pope told pilgrims that the list reflected "the breath of universality which is that of the church." He pointed out that all five continents were represented among the 18 appointments, two from Africa, one from North America, two from South America, two from Asia, 10 from Europe and one from Oceania.

The prelates will receive their hats at a full meeting of the college of cardinals to be held on February 2.

Archbishop Godfried Danneels, the Belgian Primate who was also named, is a noted scholar of liturgy who has sought to make Catholic theology more accessible to laymen.

Mgr Danneels became Archbishop of Malines-Brussels in 1979 after the retirement of Cardinal Jozef van den Braekere, an outspoken advocate of reform. He has written numerous

articles on Catholic liturgy for international journals and brochures on confession and marriage designed to explain their significance to the general public, church sources said.

He is also keen to foster dialogue with the Anglican Church and has visited Britain where he had talks with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie.

Archbishop Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris was born a Jew and converted to Catholicism as a youth after his mother perished in Auschwitz concentration camp.

Adopted by a Catholic family during Nazi occupation of France, he moved rapidly through the Church hierarchy after his conversion from Judaism in 1943. He was appointed Bishop of Orleans in 1979 and has been Archbishop of Paris since 1981.

The College of Cardinals, the supreme Roman Catholic Church body, which elects the Pope in secret conclave, will now consist of 138 members. Only 120 of them are allowed to vote in elections. The others are over 80 and thus barred from voting by rules imposed by Pope Paul VI, who also limited the electors to 120.

The college is still predominantly European: 71 cardinals come from Europe and 35 of them are Italians. Latin America, reckoned the fastest growing region of the Catholic world, is represented by 23 cardinals. There are 14 North Americans, 14 Africans, 12 from Asia and four from Oceania.

The elevation of the French Jesuit theologian, Father Henri de Lubac, brings two members of the order to the Sacred College for the first time in decades.

In view of his doctrinal differences with the Vatican in the 1950s, Father de Lubac is something of a rehabilitated theologian. His appointment was seen by Vatican observers

as a sign of improved relations between the Pope and the Jesuits after recent controversies over progressive tendencies in the order.

This is the list of the 18 new cardinals:

Bernard Yago (Archbishop of Abidjan); Joseph Bernardini (Archbishop of Chicago); Godfried Danneels (Archbishop of Brussels and Malines); Thomas Williams (Archbishop of Wellington); Franjo Kuharic (Archbishop of Zagreb); Julian Vukobratovic (Bishop of Rijeka); Joachim Meisner (Bishop of Berlin); Father Henri de Lubac (French Jesuit Theologian); Jozef Glemp (Archbishop of Warsaw and Gniezno); Alfonso Lopez Trujillo (Archbishop of Medellin, Colombia); Alexandre do Nascimento (Archbishop of Lubango, Angola); Ali Mohamed (Archbishop of Caracas); Michael Kitbunchu (Archbishop of Bangkok); Aurelio Sabatani (Archbishop and secretary of the Vatican Supreme Court); Carlo Martini (Archbishop of Milan); Jean-Marie Lustiger (Archbishop of Paris); Antoine Khoraiche (Maronite Patriarch); Giuseppe Casoria (Bishop and Pro-Prefect of the Vatican Holy Congregation for the Sacraments).

● **WARSAW:** The elevation of Archbishop Glemp should strengthen his position in the Polish episcopate and underlines the trust that the Pope has in the Primate (Roger Boyes writes). It comes at a time when a number of priests - at a recent meeting of the Warsaw archdiocese for example - have been strongly critical of Mgr Glemp for his conciliatory approach to the Polish authorities.

In fact, the Primate has been trying to tread a middle path between criticizing the Government for introducing tough legislation and talking with the Polish leadership in an attempt to heal the rifts in the country.

This strategy has always been closely coordinated with the Vatican but it is understood only with difficulty by local priests, especially younger ones who sympathize with the aims of Solidarity.



Hooded terror: FLNC members giving a press conference near Ajaccio about recent bomb explosions.

Top policeman to fight Corsican terror

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) has been banned and one of France's top policemen has been appointed to a new post in charge of all the forces of law and order in Corsica as part of government measures, announced yesterday, to stem the violence that has reached record levels on the island.

Nearly half the 805 attacks carried out in Corsica last year were claimed by the FLNC, whose stated aim is to gain total independence for the island and its 240,000 inhabitants through armed conflict. Corsica has been under French rule for the past 215 years.

The banning of the FLNC means that anyone found giving direct or indirect support to the organization is liable to be arrested and sentenced to up to two years in prison. However, since the organization has been operating clandestinely for a number of years, it is far from clear what immediate effect the ban will have other than the psychological one of reassuring the population that the Government means business.

More significant is the appointment of M Robert Brousseau, the tough former head of France's Serious Crime Squad, to oversee and coordinate the

activities of the civil police and gendarmes for the whole island. Half a dozen other appointments to top positions in the police force have also been made in what is clearly intended to be the biggest shake-up in the island's security forces for many years.

M Gaston Defferre, Minister for the Interior, denied that, after a period of generosity and appeasement, the Government was going back to the policies of its predecessors.

The former Government's policy had been one of "attack and repression without any political opening", he said,

whereas the present Government had done all it could to grant the Corsicans the liberty they were demanding by giving them a newly-elected regional assembly, endowed with wide powers.

When the Socialists first came to power, the FLNC had declared a truce and the violence had diminished, but over the past few months the terrorist attacks had increased in both number and severity. It could not be tolerated that a tiny minority should terrorize the majority of the island's population and threaten the unity of France.

Massage alibi for minister

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) - A Malaysian Cabinet minister on trial for murder testified yesterday that he was having a body massage at the time he was said to have killed a political rival.

Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, 41, giving evidence on the thirty-eighth day of his high court trial, said officials from the Culture, Youth and Sports Ministry were giving him a massage at a house where he was staying when Datuk Mohamad Taha Talib was shot dead shortly before general election in April.

The prosecution has alleged that Datuk Mokhtar used his own gun to kill Datuk Taha at a restaurant. He and the accused village headman, Ahmad Sattiman, aged 54, face a charge of murder.

Datuk Mokhtar told the court that just before the murder he was driven from his local constituency election headquarters to his bodyguard to a house near his campaign. After taking a bath and eating, he had a meeting in his bedroom with seven officials from his ministry, he said. Two of them gave him a massage because he felt tired.

Dahrendorf plays down March poll

From Michael Blayon Bonn

In a speech attracting widespread comment and speculation about his possible return to West German politics, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, told the Free Democrats that a spell in opposition would harm neither the party nor the future of the Federal Republic.

Addressing a pre-election meeting in Stuttgart on Tuesday Professor Dahrendorf, who still commands considerable attention in his old party, said it was more than likely that the liberals would not win any seats in the Bundestag this year.

But this did not matter much. He did not advocate the party - which has been in office for 26 of the past 33 years - as a "permanent partner in government". The decisive date for the party was not the coming March election but the following one in four years.

He called on the party to bring fresh liberalism to a country that had become self-satisfied. This was possible only if the party sloughed the poverty of ideas brought about by years in government and emerged "fresh, unorthodox and alert."



Professor Dahrendorf: Comeback foreboded

To loud applause, he said that the FDP was now in mortal danger not because of its change of coalition partners but because many people no longer knew what it stood for. He was not interested in this or that coalition, but in liberal politics.

Professor Dahrendorf had a meteoric rise in the party before going to Brussels as a European Commissioner and then becoming Director of the LSE in 1974. There has been speculation here that his keynote speech on the opening day of the party gathering is the first step in a bid for the party leadership should Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher,

the present leader, resign as a result of the party's shipwreck in March.

But if the professor was carrying a flag in his baggage, he did not unfurl it. His philosophical view of the meaning and tasks of liberalism in contemporary German politics hardly touched on the bitter dispute over Herr Genscher's change of course, which has torn the party in two.

When asked on television whether he had come to save the party, he replied he was no saviour but a thinker, and his job was to ask questions and stimulate discussion. He made light of suggestions that he was laying down a marker for his return from London, where his contract ends in 1984.

Nevertheless he has recently been made president of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, a political research institute linked to the FDP, and several delegates in Stuttgart suggested that as a respected "outsider" he was the only man who could heal the splits within the party.

Yesterday, Herr Genscher had little comment on the professor's suggestion that defeat at the coming election did not matter. "All elections are

important and the most important is the one in March", he said. He told a press conference in Bonn that the party was in "fighting spirit", and the choice for the electorate was between liberalism and socialism. The party would make unemployment and the renewal of business confidence its central issues.

Herr Genscher also called for an intermediate arms agreement "at the lowest possible level" between the superpowers if they are unable to agree on medium-range nuclear weapons control in Geneva.

He said the "zero option" was still the best solution, but while sticking to the timetable for deployment of new missiles, the West might be able to limit their number in an intermediate agreement.

The Russians should not be allowed a monopoly of strategic rockets, but the latest proposals of Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, should be examined thoroughly, honestly and carefully.

● Professor Dahrendorf was last year given the honorary title of Knight Commander of the British Empire (Lucy Hodges writes).

Mengistu purges new party

Addis Ababa (AFP) - Six

leading members of Ethiopia's nascent national political party have been "purged" as the organization enters the final phase of its transformation into the country's only party.

The six members of the central committee of Copwe (the Commission Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia), were dropped from the list of the Copwe's President announced here this week by Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the head of state.

Colonel Mengistu is both chairman of the Politburo and the Central Committee of Copwe. Its membership, as given this week, comprises seven executive committee (Politburo) members, 91 Central Committee members (down from 93) and 26 Central Committee alternate members (down from 30). All members are expected to be confirmed when the national party is eventually formed.

Those dropped in Copwe's present drive to "purify" its ranks before achieving full party status include Mr Tamrat Ferede, a former top official of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council (the Dergue), and Mr Taye Gurmru, the head of Copwe's cooperatives department.

The other four men removed from the Central Committee list were General Merid Negussie, General Gebre Kristos Bult, Mr Tesfaye Showaye, the former Culture and Sports Minister, and Mr Teferra Wolde Semayat, the former Finance Minister, said to have resigned while on an official trip abroad.

Colonel Mengistu Drive to purify ranks.



Colonel Mengistu Drive to purify ranks.

Kidnapped Israeli murdered

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv

An Israeli civilian driver of a fuel tanker was kidnapped and murdered and two soldiers were injured by a mine in the Israeli-controlled area of Lebanon, according to the military command in Tel Aviv.

The empty tanker was discovered on Tuesday morning by soldiers south of Damour, and the body of the driver, Adi Mizrahi, aged 32, was found that night six miles away on a side road. His hands were bound behind his back and he had a hole in his head made by a bullet apparently fired at close range.

Military sources here said that the tanker had delivered fuel to Israeli positions in the Shouf Mountains and was returning as an armed convoy as vehicles are forbidden to travel singly in Lebanon.

A senior army officer was appointed to investigate how the tanker, which had started out in the Middle of the convoy, fell to the rear and was later left behind by the faster moving vehicles.

The mining incident occurred yesterday morning west of Ba'ade on the road to Aley. An explosive device placed by the side of the road went off as two command cars approached, damaging one of them. The wounded soldiers were flown by helicopter to hospital in Israel.

Soldiers searching the area found another mine and rendered it harmless. The mining fitted the recent pattern of anti-Israel harassment in southern Lebanon but the murder was a departure. Eight soldiers who were kidnapped in September by guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization were reportedly safe and well.

● **BEIRUT:** Fighting between anti-Syrian Sunni Muslims and Syrian-backed Alawites in the northern city of Tripoli claimed 13 more lives yesterday, bringing the toll to more than 150 in nearly two months of sporadic fighting (Our Correspondent writes).

The involvement of Alawites, the minority sect to which President Hafez Assad of Syria belongs, has prompted some Muslim leaders in Tripoli to appeal for an end to the hostilities fearing renewed attacks by the Muslim Brotherhood which opposes the sect.

Talks on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon between Lebanese, Israeli and American negotiators are due to resume today in the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona but Israel and Lebanon have so far failed to agree on an agenda.

● **DAMASCUS:** A group of senior Syrian officers was today ordered by President Assad to go to Tripoli to restore order (AFP reports).

This was disclosed by Mr Rachid Karame, the former Lebanese Prime Minister, who met President Assad here on Tuesday. Before his departure for Tripoli yesterday, Mr Karame said that Syria was ready to offer its assistance to "roll the ploy" that resulted in the latest fighting between pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian forces.

● **WASHINGTON:** President Yitzhak Navon of Israel met President Reagan at the White House on the second day of a private visit (Reuters reports).

Palme says the CIA 'tailed' him

Stockholm - Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, claimed yesterday that he was "tailed" for several years by the American Central Intelligence Agency (Christopher Mossey writes).

He told the evening newspaper *Aftonposten*, published in Malmö: "I myself had a CIA agent on my heels for several years. We could not break off relations because of that."

Mr Palme had been asked about a visit next week to Moscow by a senior Swedish Foreign Ministry official. Critics say the visit should be cancelled in protest against Soviet spying in Sweden.

Woman diver escapes sharks

Brisbane (Reuters) - A woman skindiver who drifted in shark-infested waters for two days was found on a Pacific island yesterday, the police said.

Mrs Susan Docker, aged 28, was swept away on Sunday while competing in skin diving championships off Erskine Island, about 40 miles off the Queensland coast. She survived by clinging to a marker buoy and drifted back to the island on Tuesday, living on turtle eggs.

Swedes' alarm over population

Stockholm - Sweden's population of 8.3 million increased by only 3,000 in 1982 and will decrease this year if the present trend is maintained, according to figures issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics (Christopher Mossey writes).

The falling birthrate alarms educationalists and teachers' unions, already expecting a drastic reduction in teaching jobs.

Agnew repays



Mr Spiro Agnew, the former American Vice-President, who has repaid the state of Maryland \$268,482 (about £180,000) to cover bribes that a court ruled he had taken while serving as governor and Vice-President.

Boxer arrested

Philadelphia (AP) - Michael Spinks, the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, was arrested here and charged with possession of a gun without a permit after an early-morning car chase. Police said the gun had been stolen in Toronto in 1975.

Camps attacked

Bangkok (Reuters) - Vietnamese-led forces launched artillery, mortar and rocket fire against Cambodian guerrilla camps near the eastern Thai border, killing or wounding 50. Thai military sources said.

Flats toll rises

Ankara - The death toll rose to 50 yesterday as rescuers continued to search the debris of a seven-storey block of flats which collapsed on Monday at Diyarbakir, in south-east Turkey. Fears are mounting that the final toll would exceed 100.

Torture claims

Cairo (Reuters) - An Egyptian state security court trying 280 Muslim fundamentalists accused of trying to overthrow the Government has ordered 260 of them to undergo medical examination to investigate their torture claims. The hearing will resume on February 19.

Border fixed

Algiers (AP) - President Seydi Kountche of Niger, will today sign a treaty with Algeria fixing the 600-mile border between the two countries. Algerian sources said. Until now, the border has been an imaginary line across the desert.

S Africa ban

Boston (AP) - The Massachusetts legislature voted to bar the state from investing pension funds in companies doing business with South Africa, overriding a veto by Governor Edward King.

Elbe flight

Hitzacker, West Germany (AP) - A 23-year-old East German and his 19-year-old friend escaped across the Elbe into Lower Saxony. They first had to surmount communist border fortifications.

Correction

Mrs Dorota Simonides voted in the Polish Parliament against the trade union Bill, not Mr Janusz Symonides, as reported on October 26. A briefing in Warsaw by Western ambassadors was given privately by a senior government official, not as reported on December 3, by Mr Janusz Obodowski, Deputy Prime Minister.

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US diehards endanger arms talks

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

A successful attempt by right-wing Republicans to block the nomination of the deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is threatening to undermine the credibility of American negotiators at the arms reduction talks, which are due to resume shortly in Geneva.

It has also fuelled speculation in Washington about the future of Mr Eugene Rostow, the agency's director, and about nominations of other officials to senior posts in the Administration which are being blocked for political reasons.

They include Mr Richard Burt, who was nominated to become the new Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs last summer but who is still waiting to be confirmed by Congress.

This week, the Administration announced it would not resubmit the nomination of Mr

Robert Grey as deputy director of the agency. His nomination had been blocked for the past nine months by Senator Jesse Helms and other conservatives on the ground that his control views were not conservative enough and that he had previously worked for a prominent member of the Democratic Party.

Mr Rostow, clearly sensing that he is the ultimate target of the right-wingers' campaign, has given warning that the Administration's credibility in negotiations with the Soviet Union will be endangered if other appointments he plans to make are also blocked.

He has also accused conservative Republicans of trying to "take over nuclear arms policy."

Expressing his exasperation at the prolonged campaign to block Mr Grey's appointment, he said it was terribly difficult to

conduct sensitive foreign policy initiatives that were subjected to the daily tugging and hauling of domestic politics.

The Administration's decision to drop Mr Grey has led to intense speculation that this forms part of a "trade off" with the conservative Republicans to end their opposition to Mr Burt.

Mr Burt, a former journalist with *The New York Times* is considered by conservatives to be too moderate in his approach to the Soviet Union. His nomination has been blocked because of an article he wrote for his paper in 1979 which, it is claimed, was damaging to national security.

The Administration has reaffirmed its intention of resubmitting Mr Burt's nomination for confirmation by Congress. Senator Helms have denied that any deals have been made involving him and Mr Grey.

Bonn seeks limit if missile ban fails

Bonn (Reuters) - West Germany said yesterday that there should be a serious attempt at limiting the number of medium-range nuclear missiles on Europe if the United States and the Soviet Union failed to agree on the total removal of the weapons.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, denied at a press conference that the proposal was a new West German initiative and said the two superpowers should still make every effort in their Geneva negotiations to reach a "zero solution", under which neither side would deploy any such missiles.

He said the provision for an interim agreement to keep the number of medium-range missiles as low as possible was implied in NATO's 1979 decision to re-examine its nuclear arsenal

if the Soviet Union refused to dismantle its medium-range missiles by late this year.

NATO's "double track" decision has generally been interpreted, as meaning that if Moscow did not get rid of its rockets by 1983, then 572 US cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would be deployed in Western Europe.

Herr Genscher accused the Social Democratic candidate for Chancellor, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, of increasingly backing away from the NATO agreement signed by the former chancellor, Herr Helmut Schmidt.

The Foreign Minister said there were fears that if the Social Democrats won the general election they would renounce NATO policy and accept a Soviet monopoly of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Pravda denies Soviet role in Pope plot

Moscow (Reuters) - *Pravda* said yesterday that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were not involved in the attempt to kill the Pope, and it accused the American Central Intelligence Agency of waging a slander campaign aimed at showing they were implicated.

The newspaper said in an article that it was "utterly absurd" to surmise that communist countries might have something to do with terrorism. "This contradicts the policy and ideology of our society," *Pravda* claimed.

The article is in response to reports in Western newspapers linking Bulgaria and the Soviet Union to the attempt on the Pope's life in May 1981. He was shot in St Peter's Square by Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turkish gunman, now serving a life sentence in Italy.

Pravda said Agca was supplying almost daily new falsehoods about the attack, leading the Western press to say that the Bulgarian secret services provided his gun.

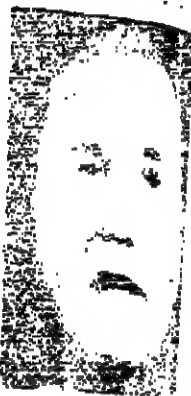
There were also attempts "to create the impression in some way or other that the Soviet Union is implicated in the attack on the Pope in the Vatican", the newspaper said. "Both Bulgaria and the Soviet Union rejected these absurd accusations with indignation and assessed them in a due way."

Pravda said Washington was not pleased with the Roman Catholic Church's attitude to matters of war and peace, and the belief of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences that nuclear war could not be won had resulted in anti-Soviet propaganda.

Palme said
the CIA
'tailed' him

Human diver
scuba diver

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A black and white photograph of the National Westminster Bank building in London. The image shows the building's base, which is a classical structure with a sign that reads "National Westminster Bank". Above the base, a modern, tall, ribbed tower rises into the sky. The photograph is taken from a low angle, looking up at the building. On the left side of the image, there is a vertical column of text: "ch and", "world.", "ip", "try's", "ter-", "ign-", "or", "ent", "of", "t".

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THE ARTS

After almost a quarter of a century spent mainly with the RSC, John Barton (right) goes commercial with his production of *The School for Scandal* which opens in the Haymarket tonight. Interview by Lucy Hughes-Hallett

Putting vigour back into Sheridan

John Barton perches on the flimsy arm of his desk-chair looking at his beard, his dignity and his ironic twinkle, like a benevolent wizard, while he talks about the "narrative of infinite length" which he is writing, working on it in the still, early-morning hours before rehearsals start for *School for Scandal*. "It is an epic saga, a vast fairy-story in which Greek and Norse and Arthurian myths are all muddled up," he writes. "In writing it he is embarking, somewhat tardily, on what he once decided was his calling. He was one of those gilded Cambridge undergraduates with the enviable problem of being unable to decide which of his manifold talents to develop in his life's work."

He has not wasted the time since Cambridge. But his production of *The School for Scandal*, which opens at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, tonight, with Donald Sinden and Beryl Reid heading an illustrious cast, is his first for the commercial stage, although he has been working in the theatre, mainly with the RSC, for 22 years.

It was Peter Hall who rescued him from the grove of academe in which he wandered so forlornly and fruitlessly. "I was supposed to be writing a book about modern drama, but I

haven't got a literary-critical mind at all. My thoughts just aren't shaped that way." By 1960, when Hall took over as artistic director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, he was at an impasse. "After three years' work all I had was a pile of useless notes." When his former fellow-member of the Cambridge dramatic society invited him to work at Stratford he accepted with relief. "I knew perfectly well by then that I should have gone into the theatre straight away."

"I have had this label 'academic' round my neck ever since," he says, with as much irritation as is compatible with his courteous manner. His Cambridge researches, abstruse though they were, in fact display an intensely practical interest in the gritty-gritty of literature. His wife, Anne, a Righter, author of the influential book *Shakespeare and the Idea of the Play*, might deal with the plays' historical contexts, their philosophical content and symbolic meaning. John Barton was always concerned, first and foremost, with how they should be done.

Language and stagecraft to Barton are the essential stuff of drama. He was attracted to *The School for Scandal* by its vigour in both areas. The idea for the production did not originate

with him. It was Donald Sinden, who has worked with him several times, playing Malvolio in his 1969 *Twelfth Night* and Benedick in his 1976 *Much Ado About Nothing*, who suggested his name to the producer, Duncan Weldon. Barton had taken a break from the RSC to put together a nine-part series for London Weekend Television (to be shown later this year) on the problems of acting Shakespeare and the clues the text provides for actors. That finished, he had a few weeks to spare and Sheridan appealed.

"I like the idiom. There's a richness in the wit and great energy in the writing. It has that mixture, which you often get in Shakespeare, of naturalistic language muddled up with heightened, formal, aesthetical language which has to be relished and savoured if it is to communicate itself."

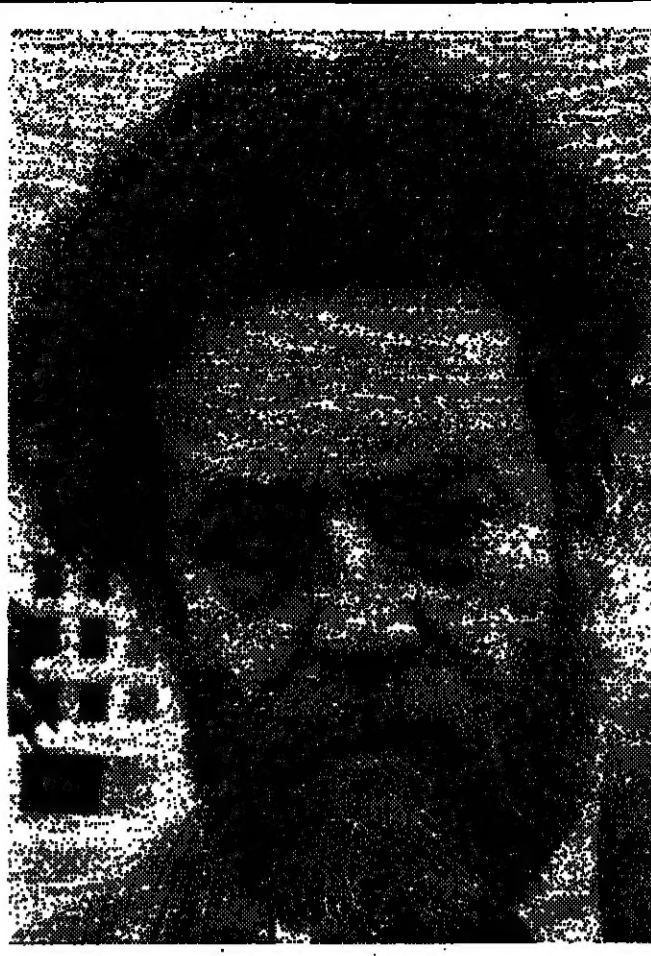
Barton has restored the seldom-performed prologue and epilogue, written respectively by David Garrick and by George Colman, a fellow-playwright of Sheridan's, remembered chiefly for his creation Dr Pangloss. The play ends in slapdash sentimentality. Sheridan (who, according to popular legend, wrote the last act on the morning of the first night, sending the script, page by page,

to the theatre by runner) reforms, reconciles or marries off his clearly incorrigible characters with great speed and a high-handed disregard for likelihood. In the epilogue the skittish Lady Teazle (played at the Haymarket by Judy Buxton), who has been summarily reconciled with her doting elderly husband (Donald Sinden), contemplates with sardonic distaste the happy-ever-after which awaits her.

"Save money - when I just knew how to waste it! Leave London - just as I began to taste it! Must I then watch the early morning cock? The melancholy ticking of a clock. In a lone rustic hall for ever poughed. With dogs, cats, rats and squalling brats confounded!" - reflections far nearer to the spirit of Sheridan's sophisticated comedy than the perfunctory and disappointing happy ending which, in most productions, goes unsung.

This spring, after directing a Norwegian company in an early 18th-century play set congenially in the town of the Norse sagas, Barton is going to read his beloved *More of Arthur* for a television programme to be directed by Gillian Lynne, who choreographed *Cats*. "She feels about dance as I do about Shakespeare," he says. "When one has spent years and years doing a thing, however keen one may be on it, one rather wants to try doing other things."

Devotees of his way with Shakespeare need not be alarmed. John Barton has spent the New Year with his fellow RSC directors thrashing out plans for next year. He will be returning in the autumn, after nearly a year away, to the Jacobean manor house near Stratford, complete with silvered oak beams, tapestries and waist-high brindle dogs, which is his country home.



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BOOKS

Richard Holmes on Milosz

Innocent in a rotten paradise

Visions from San Francisco Bay
By Czeslaw Milosz

Translated by Richard Lourie (Corgi New Press, £6.95)

What on earth will a man who has witnessed the Warsaw Uprising of 1944, make of the California Paradise of the 1960s? The flower-children of Haight-Ashbury, the "revolutionaries" of Berkeley, the cults and the cranks, the cars and the supermarkets, the Beatnik beaches of Big Sur, the "gigantic neon signs proclaiming 'Jesus Saves' in a sinister landscape of concrete coils? What on earth - or in hell?

The answer is particularly intriguing when it comes from Milosz: the Winner of the 1980 Nobel Prize for Literature, a major Polish poet (also incidentally editor and translator of the excellent Penguin *Post-War Polish Poetry*), and author of the celebrated anti-Stalinist polemic *The Captive Mind* (1953). What will he make of the Promised Land?

Milosz defected from Poland in 1951, and spent 10 years as a freelance writer in Paris. In 1962 he was appointed Professor of Slavic Languages at the University of California at Berkeley. It is from this vantage point that he surveys the San Francisco scene, with an acute, somewhat world-weary eye, in the series of short essays that make up the *Visions* (first published in Polish in 1969).

In form, the essays run somewhere between ironic postcards, Baudelairean prose-poems, and full-blown philosophical "treatises". Their subjects are familiar ones: the Religious Revival, the Automobile, the Student Drop-Out, the Western, the American Indian, Sex and Censorship ("this is not an age of jolly pornographers"), the notions of Equality and middle-American "Virtue" (a country fair and parade at Myrtle Point, Coos County).

But the treatment is not familiar. It is curiously oblique, deeply shadowed by European experience, allusive, sometimes arch and bitter, frequently disillusioned. The sight of the "Café Steppenwolf" at Berkeley, or the impotent violence of the

film *Bonnie and Clyde*, or Robinson Jeffers' poetical tower, "half covered in ivy", on the bare sweeping Pacific beach at Carmel, produces in Milosz reactions which are dark and troubled. His visions are not reassuring ones, and he found no Huxleyan heaven.

As he writes in a central passage: "A conviction of decadence, the rotting of the West, seems to be a permanent part of the equipment of enlightened and sensitive people for dealing with the horrors accompanying technological progress." His symbolic figures - Henry Miller, Allen Ginsberg, Herbert Marcuse, Walt Whitman, Jeffers - receive rough treatment for the most part. The spectacle of De Sade's works piled high in bookstore paperbacks fills him with dismay: "instinctive opposition." We recognize in all this a response characteristic of other literary exiles from the East - a similar note is struck in Alexander Solzhenitsyn. The West, we are admonished, has come close to betraying them.

Yet there is also an odd naïveté in Milosz, a willfulness, a determination to play out the role of offended innocence, the sort of malicious self-satisfaction. It is difficult to pin this down exactly. Is it the poet in him? Or the political exile who remains at some level guilty of his own betrayals? "I have committed many errors," he confesses, "but fewer than the others in my circle of acquaintances and friends, because I have moved, as it were, obliquely, only appearing to conform." It is a puzzling formulation, like the whole book, leaving one with a sense of his own pride at having survived in a mad Manichean world.

In the end, one misses most any attempt to grapple directly with the American attitude to the Eastern bloc, and the whole phenomenon of anti-Communism. Because this too is part of the Californian dream, or nightmare, and one peculiarly suited to Milosz's experiences as both writer-translator, and diplomat. The long hard journey from Warsaw to Berkeley must have given him immense, sad knowledge of this huge ideological Grand Canyon.

Galleries

Illuminating the road to here and now

Wiener Werkstätte
Fischer Fine Art

Given all the intense scrutiny Art Nouveau and Art Deco have been receiving in the last few years, it is astonishing that there has never before been in this country an exhibition devoted entirely to that crucial organization the Wiener Werkstätte. The gap fortunately, is now admirably filled by Fischer Fine Art in a show which runs until January 21 and coincides with the publication (in German) of the first substantial monograph, by Werner J. Schweizer, which we may hope will soon be translated into English.

The Wiener Werkstätte is crucial in a number of ways. In central European decorative art it stands most obviously between the fading of Jugendstil

and the appearance of the Deco styles which were consecrated by the 1925 Paris exhibition. When the Werkstätte was founded in 1903 a number of the artists associated with it were already looking forward to the lightning and streamlining of forms, the rather spiky chic of



Deco prettiness: detail from vignette for enamel decoration by Arnold Nechansky

Deco styling, we find in the work of Josef Hoffmann, for instance, a progressive reduction of the more generous Jugendstil forms into rectilinear sharpness from which the international modern style could conceivably develop. Hoffmann's white-painted domestic metalwork and simple, elegant furniture in this show would be very difficult to date, being independent enough to look equally at home in any period between 1900 and today.

Not all of the works on display are quite so aseptic, however. There are some very jolly and colourful designs for fabrics and wallpapers, some lovely clothes designs from the Twenties, mostly by Wimmer, bubbly pieces of ceramic decoration and particularly stunning inventions in various forms by the now almost forgotten Dagobert Peche, in the early Twenties one of the most prominent and innovative de-

signers connected with the institution. For those who remain faithful to the more curvilinear shapes of high Art Nouveau there are also a Religious Revival, the Automobile, the Student Drop-Out, the Western, the American Indian, Sex and Censorship ("this is not an age of jolly pornographers"), the notions of Equality and middle-American "Virtue" (a country fair and parade at Myrtle Point, Coos County).

But the treatment is not familiar. It is curiously oblique, deeply shadowed by European experience, allusive, sometimes arch and bitter, frequently disillusioned. The sight of the "Café Steppenwolf" at Berkeley, or the impotent violence of the

John Russell Taylor

London debuts

Arresting rescue

Pride of place must go to Isabelle Flory and Jacques Delaunay from France, who introduced themselves as a violin and piano duo in two brave acts of rescue. By far the more rewarding was the sonata by Lekeu, whose brief, 24-year lifespan fell right in the middle of that of Fauré, with whom they chose to end. Now tenderly nostalgic, now passionate, they felt this music as one, achieving fine balance as well as cohesion in several arresting passages of union.

Wrestling with the ungrateful, orchestrally conceived piano part (arranged by Kreisler) of Schumann's late, fitful Fantasy, Op 131, Mr Delaunay sounded less happy, his weight sometimes overpowering Miss Flory in her bravura, and not always matching the spring in her rhythm either. Sometimes in Fauré's A major Sonata (notably its Scherzo) he was again not quite her equal in mercurial grace. Both here and in Fauré's charming little Op 29 Romance, as previously in Lekeu, she herself was wholly winning, counterbalancing lyrical sweetness and intimately eloquent phrasing with climaxes of startling intensity as well as many a dash of virtuosity.

There was much to enjoy in the musical clarity and positiveness, and above all else the

uncommonly close partnership, of the flautist Anna Neakos and her pianist Dina Bennett (both from the Royal Northern College of Music) in their enterprising assortment of Schubert, Martinu and Nicholas Maw - and all flautists should note what a succinctly piquant addition to the repertoire Maw has given them in his *Sonatina*. Strong underlying technical assurance enabled both young artists to play with exceptional imaginative exuberance, the flautist (never breathy) as incisive in colour contrast and rhythmic bite as her crystalline pianist. The cello and piano duo sharing this recital, Keith Tempest and Mary Cilmarrin, Fauré and Prokofiev feelingly but without quite the same immediacy and sophisticated sense of style.

The Yugoslav pianist Zora Mihailovic had a sturdy technique to uphold forceful conviction, but too often ignored the art of gentle persuasion. Chopin's B minor Sonata and Polonaise-Fantaisie were projected as if they were hard of hearing, with steeled cantabile as well as persistent dynamic inflation. But she was less aggressively fluent and fearless in Debussy's *Images* and a pianistically telling even her compatriot, Dusan Radic - sufficiently so to suggest that she has a spirit worth curbing.

Always conveying the impression that singing was her chief joy, Dominique Thibaud had a soprano voice at its best both agile and beguiling in open freshness and purity. Much helped throughout by her pianist, Robert Bridge, she was at her most stylish and expertly communicative in her second half of French song, notably Poulenc's *Fiançailles pour rire*. Scarlatti and Monteverdi at the start were marred by nervous bulges. But these, like her groups of Liszt and Brahms (all "Mädchen" songs) were chosen - and despatched - with acute understanding of where her own special tonal charm, and limitations, lay.

In a programme divided between Schubert and Fauré, it was the French language that unlocked Pamela Kahn's throat. Though David Jackson at the piano remained unyielding, *La bonne chanson* this American soprano wooed listeners with tone much more gratifying, phrasing more soaring and feeling more personal than anything found for Schubert before the interval.

Joan Chissell

Concerts

Sympathetic tension

PLG Young Artists
Purcell Room

Following this year's custom, the Park Lane Group Young Artists' happenings on Tuesday began with a piano recital, though the first featured somewhat in loud, fast passages, Kathryn Page showed herself sympathetic to the persistent tensions of Rawsthorne's Four Romantic Pieces, to their restricted yet pregnant gestures. McCabe's *Gaudi*, alternates violent dissonances with quieter, chattering passages, and the overall structure, a kind of rondo, is interesting.

It was somewhat adventurous of Miss Page to include Howard Ferguson's rarely heard Sonata, a gloomy piece written during the Second World War but one of consistent inspiration. She was pretty much on the right wavelength, although the rapid waltzing of the first movement needs shaping with more varied nuances, a more diverse emphasis. The beautiful slow movement sounded well, and Miss Page grasped that the work's main climax comes at the very end of the finale, when, after the initial theme reappears, its accents the more tragic for having passed through the experience represented by the main body of the score.

Gabrieli Quartet

Barbican

Benjamin Britten's papers have already yielded hitherto unknown items of more than passing musical interest, and among these must now be counted the Three Divertimenti for string quartet played by the Gabrieli Quartet at their lunchtime concert on Tuesday. The performance was said to be the first in London since 1936, when the Stratton Quartet introduced a revision: the composer had made after his original composition three years earlier, when he was still at the Royal College of Music.

Quite why he left these pieces unpublished is difficult to say. They were part of an intended suite of five character pieces which he never finished, but in their tidily shaped forms of march, waltz and burlesque, lasting about 10 minutes altogether, they reflect Britten's youthful resourcefulness and his instrumental skill. Much is reminiscent of the string writing in his early works, such as the

The experience of hearing Ferguson's piece frankly overshadowed the evening's main concert. This was devoted to the harp (played by Caryl Thomas) and clarinet (Nicholas Cox) with assistance from the piano (George Nicholson). Hindemith has, of course, composed sonatas for all of those instruments, but we heard the one for harp, Miss Thomas giving a clean and confident account of its mildly astringent flourishes. These are excellently written for the instrument, and it was pleasant to be reminded that not all harp music is soft at the centre.

Probably the best of the clarinet pieces was Denisov's unaccompanied Sonata, which shifts with disconcerting abruptness from a moodily quiet opening, complete with quarter-tones, to wild and angular outbursts in the second movement. Mr Cox gave a performance that was almost too immaculate, and was joined by Mr Nicholson for the United Kingdom premiere of Werner Heide's agreeably explosive *Dialog I*. Twelve-tone music for harp was reached with Krenek's Sonata, the slow movement at least. The composer's approach is otherwise conventional, though a fair amount of rhythmic invention is evident among the outer movements' glissandos.

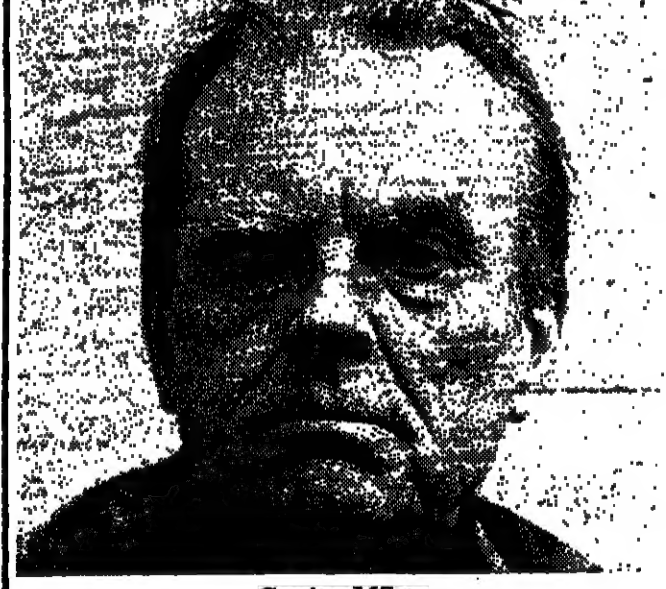
Max Harrison

Sinfonietta and the Simple Symphony.

Too much should not be claimed, (as the anonymous programme note did) for the passing disintegration of the waltz into a modest degree of expressionistic writing, unless the playing on this occasion made less of it than was intended. First impressions, however, suggested that the Gabrieli players had no reason to impose anything more significant on any of the three pieces, which offer an entertaining diversion for the quartet repertory.

Many rate Dvorak's G major Quartet, Op 106, as the composer's finest work in this form, and the opening movement was a reminder that Messiaen had no monopoly of bird-song as musical subject matter. I enjoyed the heartfelt spirit of this performance, although more clarity of definition in the part-writing, here and in the following slow movement, would have improved the overall effect. Each of the movements sounded under-characterized for its musical worth.

Noël Goodwin



Czeslaw Milosz

Fiction

Escape to Belfast

Tyro
By John Milne

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

David's Daughter
Tamar

By Margaret Barrington

(Wolffhound Press, £7.50)

Tyro is a soldier's novel from the Ulster war. Joe Jackson, an orphan and a boy soldier, is sent out to serve on the Belfast streets; his sensitivity to death and confusion over politics is set against his pride in being one of the professionals, "like the ads". He hates being treated by the people as a warder, as though he personally were keeping them prisoners. He escapes on leave with his mate Archie to the Lake District, is seduced by a rich promiscuous woman, and escapes from decadent London back to the bleak duties of surveillance in Belfast.

John Milne's debut as a novelist is exceptional in his command of dialogue and character. He describes the fear and revulsion, the dependence and the arrogant defensiveness of the young soldier. If Milne is out of his depth in Chelsea and Soho, so is his naïve hero. Tyro is the work of its title. Milne's name will be known.

David's Daughter Tamar is an Ulster tale of unforgiving love, one of a collection of short stories by the remarkable Margaret Barrington, who died recently. William Trevor calls Barrington's art the art of the glimpse. It is more than that. It is emotion under economy. No word is wasted, hardly an adjective used. These Irish stories show a wide range of

feeling and style, always controlled by a rich parsimony of language. There is also a strength and a compassion in many of the stories that bring tears to the eyes. I was sometimes reminded of the best of Jack London's stories about Ulster, "The Sea Farmer", in its exact descriptions of the necessities by which many people must live.

Nella Bielski's memoir of the death of her mother is intercut with her slow loss of her husband to another woman. Losing blood and love are the same to her. A strange life takes her through childhood in the Ukraine and the U.S.A., philosophical studies in Moscow and marriage in Paris with Jean-Jac Godard as a family friend. John Berger's admirable translation from the French brings out a curt, intense, moving and intimate style that both confesses and provokes understanding. We share the author's hurt and wry discoveries. As Godard said to her, we don't live our lives. We are lived by life. Yet the Oranges for the Son of Alexander Levy (Writers & Readers, £5.95) of the title are real oranges in her bag, brought for a fantasy son invented by a fellow student to provide a meaning to his life. To Bielski, survival is all: the private means to achieve it are worthy of pity and love.

The Frail of the Womb by Herbert Sales (Wyvern, £7.50) deals with a Malthusian island, on which all births are prohibited as a Final Measure to prevent mass starvation. It reads as if *Brave New World* were rewritten by a technocrat with his tongue in his filing system. Unfortunately, satire on bureaucratic prose is almost as unreadable as that prose itself.

Andrew Sinclair

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Town and gown in the streets of Eton

An English Eton

A Perspective of Eton
By Richard Ollard
(Collins, £9.95)

"E-T-O-N?" simpered the snobbish mother of a prospective secretary. With Harrovian obduracy I replied that I usually lunched late; no one can deny, though, the mystical power conjured up by the famous four-letter word. A bore of Sampson-like proportions would proceed to complain how Etonians still run the show with their legendary, effortless superiority, but the author of this latest apologia is not having any of this. "You do not go to it for self-congratulation on the fact of having been there," says Ollard, K.S. (1937). "Still less do you go to it in order to qualify for membership of some mafia of freemasonry: that protects and prefers its own."

In a generally lucid and elegant exposition of Etonian mythology this fine historian manages to avoid most of the clichés. Inevitably, however, the first name he mentions is George Orwell and one recalls *Perishing*. Worthless's strictures in *Private Eye*: "People always get in a great state about Eton as if everyone

who went there was somehow privileged. Of course they're not - it's a jolly tough life and lots of left-wing rebels came out of Eton - George Orwell and... well George Orwell is only one example." Mr Ollard shows considerable intellectual courage in tackling such impossible, and yet important, themes as elitism, aristocratic style, snobbery, and even pederasty without fear of being branded as a purveyor of agreeable "civilized" waffle.

Although he is ostensibly concerned with Eton between the wars (Acton, Connolly, Green, Home, Howard, Powell, et al), Mr Ollard explains an historical phenomenon in historical terms. From the fifteenth century to the

nineteenth Eton was certainly "jolly tough": the notes of raffishness and plausibility were introduced by the Elizabethan Udall, smoothness was added in the eighteenth, and Eton achieved its apotheosis as a sort of classical university in Victorian times.

The hero, surprisingly, is William Johnson Cory (sacked in suspicious circumstances in 1873), who perceived the true genius of the place ("You go to a great school for self-knowledge"). Cory's legacy to Eton was to establish "a redoubt of radicalism, of sceptical independence of mind, in an institution generally held to represent the conservative and the conventional in their most approved forms". Indeed he once said that all a boy needed was to be able to read that morning's *Times* intelligently. (Now where did the present Editor and Literary Editor go to school? ...)

Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd

John Plumb praises a master historian

Markets and peasants

The Wheels of Commerce

Volume II of *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th-18th Century*
By Fernand Braudel

Translated by S. Reynolds
(Collins, £17.50)

In three volumes of which this is the second to appear in English, Professor Fernand Braudel, the doyen of all European historians, uses his immense erudition to explore the pre-industrial market in all its manifestations. Ultimately these volumes will describe how one of the greatest changes in human history - the urbanization and industrialization of mankind - took place. Of course that process is far from complete - China still has 800,000,000 peasants, Africa and Central and Southern America are in the chaotic throes of transition. The same is true of India and the Islamic world. But even if not achieved, it is the goal, almost without exception, of these societies and their leaders. And even if it is never achieved - which is quite possible - the process will have radically changed such societies.

The self-sufficient peasant society has almost vanished from the face of the earth. The process of urbanization and industrialization has not only expanded the market but

also rendered it more complex. And indeed that process is still gathering pace. It is theoretically possible to have a financial market of the utmost complexity anywhere by satellite - not merely in London, New York, Paris, etc. Indeed, modern communications have made the financial markets of Hong Kong and Singapore possible and so brought about an acceleration of change in millions of human lives in South-East Asia. But the beginnings of this process are both complex and extremely slow to mature: the primitive exchanges of the local market, the handful of specialized financiers and the few dealers in luxuries and rarities seemed to make for an unchanging pattern of trade for many centuries, although change was always subtly and slowly at work. Braudel describes these changes with a wealth of fascinating material. His examples are drawn from an astonishing range of sources - chronologically as well as topographically.

He gives short shrift to loose generalizations - Sombart and Weber and many others are at times curiously refuted, at times approved, according to whether or not their generalizations are rooted in historical realities, whether they match up in fact to Braudel's erudition. The theme of this majestic book is the realities of the market place, whether it is a souk, a fair, or a

stock exchange. But every generalization that Braudel makes is rooted in facts - preferably in historical statistics, and he plunders the work of *Les Annales* with spectacular success. Only if such work is unavailable does he allow himself some speculation based on anecdote; and this is usually acceptable because Braudel possesses a wonderful, empathetic sense of what it was like to live in the most diverse human conditions in different historic times. Here a splendidly controlled imagination comes to the service of the *erudit* to create a truly philosophic historian of the highest class.

Of course some parts of Braudel's work are better than others. He is masterly on the growth of social hierarchies; brilliant on the diversity of markets and the growth of a money economy. He is weak, I think, on the effects of war as an accelerator of change. The great conflicts of the Spanish Succession - and those of Napoleon - had complex effects on both economies and mentalities. Also Western Europe committed itself early to arms and made war on an extraordinary scale for so small a population: a factor that still needs much closer investigation than it has received. He is less good on Britain and the Netherlands than France, Italy, Spain and Germany. One can fault him occasionally on facts. But so

what? No man, no professional historian can take such a canvas and be entirely free from some criticism and a little error. What should be overwhelmingly applauded is that Braudel is attempting what all major historians should attempt - to explain for us the nature of social change.

Braudel's books are enormously long, full of erudition and often closely argued but nature has been bountiful - Braudel writes brilliantly. His history is literature, literature to be enjoyed by anyone seriously interested in the affairs of men. Naturally his highly individualistic prose loses something in the translation but enough remains to make a compellingly readable book. Few would disagree that Braudel is the greatest of Europe's historians.

One of the strange features of European civilization of the twentieth century is the extraordinary quality of French historians: from Marc Bloch to the present day they remain the unchallenged masters of their craft with, here and there, a lonely star - like Franco Venturi - their equal in magnitude. It is an astonishing and largely unrecognized, or at least unaccepted, achievement. But then no-one could say that professional historians are the most generous of men; if they were they would rise up and demand a Nobel Prize for Braudel.

Burning but shy

Chanctonbury Ring

An Autobiography

By Mervyn Stockwood

(Sheldon Press: Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)

During the latter years of his residence in Tooting Bec Gardens, Bishop Stockwood seemed at times to take eccentricity to the point of self-indulgence. The record has now happily been set very straight: during the latter years he was poor man, in the grip of persistent deep depression.

Perhaps this is the sort of revelation which justifies the "putting the record straight at last" approach to autobiography from public men. Depression or not - and Mervyn informs us that retirement has completely cured him - it is still a little self-indulgent. Nevertheless, many people are intensely fond of him, and his account of himself will be for them a source of great pleasure and interest. Already his affectionate rapport with his cats, here elaborated, has been seized upon by cat-lovers generally and particularly those who are Stockwood-watchers, as further proof, if any were needed, of his charm.

Stockwood's notoriety has

something to do with incongruity, the frisson of an aristocrat churchman who was also a burning socialist. As Southwark he also presided loosely over the phenomenon of "South Bank religion", all the while maintaining a spirituality of his own which was both orthodox and intense. This is not, however, a "spiritual autobiography" in the conventional sense, and the depths of his soul are referred to rather than excavated. The balance would have been better, and truer to the man, had he indulged a little more in that direction. But like many public figures who seem arrogant, he is in fact very shy, and so appears to have withheld some part of himself from these pages, probably the part needed to make deeper sense of the rest. Towards the end, reflecting on his new tranquility, he begins to reveal this side of himself, and it is very interesting. In the earlier years of the story he recapitulates the various controversies in which he was engaged with an air of defensiveness - publishing in full, for example, one of his letters to *The Times* - which indicates a wish to be vindicated. One may hope that this setting straight of the record will secure his peace of mind.

Clifford Longley

Crime

Death in December

The Old Vengeful
By Anthony Price

(Gollancz, £6.95)

Christmas crime books snow-thick in my table. And if you are still looking for something to buy with a book-token, you couldn't do better than *The Old Vengeful* by Anthony Price. To begin with, it's got a splendid, exhilarating cover by that well-known jacket artist, J. M. W. Turner ("A First-rate Taking in Stores"). But the inside is goody-crammed, too. A spy story which is simultaneously a plea for the virtues of scholarship (Yes, scholarship as what's needed to solve our problems), it stimulates intellectually and infuriates delightfully with its technique of loosing on to you a downpour of obfuscation followed by gradual enlightenment until another downpour ensues. Price's customary linking of an event in the past, usually with military connotations - here the Napoleonic Wars - and espionage tangles of today is perhaps on this occasion more of a cross-bat stroke than heretofore, but the ball zings to the boundary all the same.

Next, Winter's Crimes edited by Hilary Watson (Macmillan, £6.95), the annual anthology of new stories without which no Christmas is complete. Even good ones here, some of them like Timothy Homes's Italian tale and Roger Longley's *Salt*, like "The Serpent Orchid" particularly ingenious, real clockwork toys and guaranteed to be wreck-proof long after *Twelfth Night*. I might add to them a Peter Lovesey story set in an appropriately mystery-hunting butcher's shop and notably well-told, and a treasure-hunt tale by the series' customary editor, appearing pseudonymously as George Milner, neat as a jigsaw puzzle, just the post-prandial thing.

If you want an antidote to Saccharine Time let me recommend *The Local Lads* by Jack Scott (Collins, £6.50). Another case for trumpet-nosed Inspector Rosher, it is a highly ingenious affair of interlocking coincidences and near-misses centred round a jewellery heist.

But artificial as the plot may be, there is little artificial about the people, small-time crooks, their police opposites and the inhabitants of some unnamed provincial town. They are just as they might be, in life (stop and say the dialogue aloud), seen not in any sort of light - but with admirable robustness.

Still, the seasonal spirit predominates. Like in Christmas Rising by David Serfin (Collins, £6.75), one of his series set in today's Spain and actually featuring King Juan Carlos triumphantly defending democracy with the aid of warm-hearted, wife-cheating Superintendent Bernal. This is plum-pudding, stuffed and stuffed with nutty facts and so, alas, often somewhat heavy-going.

Much the same can be said (where's that temporary-omni-forgiveness?) of *State of Grace*, by Robert Tine (Collins, £6.75), a pleasant thriller set in the Vatican. There are pauses galore for information insertion and the characters from Pope to priest tend to behave in a way perhaps more credible to an American than to me (forenames for all and sex for most). Viscous, in short, as brandy butter, but to all things there is a season. More clerical shenanigans in *Thicker Than Water* by Ralph McInerney (Hale, £6.95) a mystery featuring Father Dowling, of Fox River, Illinois. Lots of nice bits about American Catholic parish life, and not made indigestible either. It's sentimental as a carol, but just now who's caring?

And some more seasonal stuff. Jolly jokes in superabundance (cracker motes, hide your heads) in *Take the Money and Run* by Laurence Payne (Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95), as Mark Savage, ex-film star now inquiry agent, delivers a mysterious package to deepest Wales. While, the other side of the chocolate coin, we have a touch of the creepies in *A Beastly Business* by John Blackburn (Hale, £7.50), which actually begins with a bloody murder when "The Vicar" calls on Christmas Eve.

H. R. F. Keating



He fell for Ireland, in spite of all he went through.

Peter Bowles stars as the innocent RM (Resident Magistrate) in this six-part series set in Ireland in the 1890s. Arriving fresh-faced from England he finds his whiskey in the attic, he finds a fox in his cellar and he finds the eccentric Mrs. Knox, played by Beryl Reid, has some

unusual ideas about the law. In spite of all the shenanigans and skulduggery he falls for Ireland and the Irish. He even grows to like horses.

THE IRISH R:M: 10.00 Thursday. 4

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THE TIMES DIARY

In the wings

Just when Camden council has thrown the National Youth Theatre into crisis by threatening to take over the lease of its headquarters, the NYT's director, Michael Croft, has exited himself to remote Saint Helena. For Croft it is a sentimental journey. He first saw the island as a young sailor returning from Cape Town in 1945. He has been on the island two weeks, and tells me it is still almost completely unspoiled. But his return has coincided with the island's first killing since 1904, and its first drugs case, in which an islander is accused of growing six huge pots of marijuana. His principal difficulty, Croft says, is renting a car. There are 1,300 old Minors and Anglias among a population of 3,500, but when there are weddings or funerals hirsers are likely to claim the vehicles back for their own use.

Matter of timing

The drama at Parkhurst prison resulted to a colleague on an occasion in 1977 with a less happy outcome. He was talking to René Plevin, the French Minister of Justice, at a time when prisoners at Clairvaux had seized a nurse and warder and were threatening to cut their throats unless they were given getaway cars. A message arrived, and Plevin excused himself for a few minutes. When he returned he made no mention of the case and chatted only about his faithful readership of *The Times*. Next morning it was clear that during his brief absence Plevin had given the order to storm the besieged prisoners, who carried out their threat and killed both hostages.

Sneezed at

European consumer organizations have found something to sniff at in government attempts to cope with sneezing powders made in Germany. The stuff first got into the nose of the cautious Swedes in 1981. They reported that the powders contained carterine and orthonitrobenzaldehyde, and could cause breathing difficulties and an alarming drop in the pulse rate. In France it took three months for the authorities just to gather the signatures from ministerial departments for a banning order, which has now proved practically useless. Britain has taken no action. "We have had no reports or complaints, and are waiting for a European directive on dangerous substances generally," the Board of Trade says.



Long story

The Commons and Lords joint committee which examines statutory instruments published a special White Paper yesterday, price 75p, to show how the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries slipped when classifying fishing boats for grants. One category referred to vessels "less than 190ft in length", the next "over 190ft". So what about a boat 190 feet long? The ministry's reply was "imperfectable, though plainly not satisfactory to the committee. It was: there aren't any."

By agreement with the management, Audrey Puchert brought back from her St Vincent hotel their poster which announced: "Scuba lessons - Learn to scuba dive and join the beautiful, silent underwater world. Classes start at your convenience."

Unkind cut

With unemployment at record levels in West Germany the four barbers of Oberammergau have been dealt a harsh blow: the traditional ban on haircutting which precedes the famous passion play has started, four months earlier than usual, and remains in force until the final performance in September 1984. For 350 years the barbers have been the only ones not to profit from the play. In this, its thirty-eighth season, a herd of the 5,000 villagers will take part. The ban on cutting hair and trimming beards normally begins on Ash Wednesday, but the play's director wanted to see fully grown heads when he picks the cast on May 14.



The Yemen Arab Republic, hitherto the largest user, has banned the import of African black rhino horns, long used there to make horn-handled daggers. The ban was influenced by a World Wildlife Fund study which proved that most of those involved in the dagger trade could not tell rhino horns from those of giraffes or antelopes. The WWF now hopes a second study, carried out on its behalf by Honan-La Roche, will be helpful to 'countries where' rhino horn is sold as an aphrodisiac. It shows that rhino horn is as effective as 'African Viagra'.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Poverty they call it... that's so rich

reader of these words. But to a family living on the pavement in Calcutta the Gorbals woman is a Maharajah dwelling in fabulous luxury. So much is obvious (though you would be surprised at how widely it is not understood); what is less obvious is that the usual answer to the point implied in the comparison - that the Gorbals woman does not live in India but in a country where most people live in decent houses or flats - won't do either. For what, under the new dispensation, does the Gorbals woman need to be no longer poor?

Certainly she needs the leaky roof mended; she needs more and better food; she needs heat, clothes, washing facilities. But that is what she needs to avoid breakdown, starvation or hypothermia; what does she need to be no longer thought of as poor? It may be difficult to believe, but there is no possible answer to that question. In 1982 the proportion of households in Britain with a television set was 97 per cent; were the other three per cent poor? It seems they must have been, for to lack what almost everybody else has is the accepted definition of poverty. Then a television set is a necessity. But what if the 97 per cent of households with a television set were divided into 77 per cent with a colour set and 20 per cent with a black and white. Not to have what three-quarters of the population do have must be to live in poverty; then a colour set is a necessity. Is that not an odd conclusion?

You can go on playing this game all night; but the point is that we have been playing it nationally for years, and the reference has been to such folk as Professor Peter Townsend and Mr Frank Field. There is no level of income

which is not poor by any standard. What is important is to discover how those ideas got into those heads in the first place. When Mr Alex Lyon said in the House of Commons that the state - he meant in this country, not in socialist lands - should be responsible for all the necessities of life for all its citizens, leaving the citizens free to spend the entire fruits of their earned incomes on indulging their tastes in leisure or luxury, he was speaking the epilogue, not writing the preface; the idea had clearly taken root long before. Indeed, the roots must already have gone deep, for the only voice raised to express surprise at the view was that of my colleague Ronald Butt, and it is well known that he wants to send little boys up chimneys and make membership of a trade union punishable by transportation for life.

Somewhere it has come to be felt that when St Paul said to the Thessalonians that "if any man would not work, neither shall he eat", St Paul was wrong, and that when he said in his Third Epistle to the same people (who had ignored the first two) "if any man would not pay his rent, neither should he hire five television sets and three video recorders", he was not only wrong but plainly barmy.

The trouble began, I think, in the use of the word "poverty", and the reason it caused trouble lay in the fact that it cannot be defined except in relative terms. An unemployed and partly disabled elderly woman living in one room of a condemned tenement in the Gorbals would, I think, be held to be poor by any

standard. It has never been New Zealand's wish to remain in an outmoded colonial relationship with the United Kingdom. Long before the decision was made which finally led to British EEC membership in 1973, New Zealand had been actively seeking new markets for its primary products. Its success is reflected in the falling share of total exports directed to Britain - from 53 per cent in 1960 to 36 per cent in 1970 (before Community membership) to 14 per cent last year. That dramatic reduction has not been achieved without pain, and New Zealand would regard its present level of trade as an irreducible minimum. Markets simply do not exist elsewhere for the residual quantities of primary exports sold on the United Kingdom market.

Behind the difficulties that Britain's EEC membership has created for New Zealand is the Community's common agricultural policy. This guarantees European farmers unrealistically high prices for their produce and excludes efficient third country producers in order to prevent the operation of free market forces undermining that price structure. How the Community chooses to support its farmers, and at what level, is none of my business so long as the policies adopted affect only the Community. It does become my business when those policies impinge directly on the economic interests of the country whose government I lead, and this the CAP does in a variety of ways.

It is, from our point of view, unfortunate that the operation of Community preference has sharply reduced our scope to sell in what was formerly our major market. It is doubly unfortunate that very high internal prices are reducing consumption of commodities such as butter to the point where there is not much of a market for anyone, including British farmers. But what is most damaging for New Zealand is the Community's practice of subsidizing exports. Surpluses

created by the CAP are dumped on the international market with the aid of massive subsidies, to compete with the efficiently produced goods upon which we depend for our livelihood.

The Community has now reached the stage where 40 per cent of its total budget goes on the subsidies required to export its surpluses. Its agricultural export increased by 164 per cent between 1973 and 1980, and now exceeds those of the USA. Ten years of continuous stresses and strains associated with a difficult trading relationship might have been expected to produce a coolness in other areas, too. Paradoxically, they have not. Our peoples are too similar and our shared experience too long for a rift easily to open.

That our attitudes remain essentially alike was never more plain to me than in observing the reaction of the New Zealand people to Britain's sternest test in recent years, the Argentine invasion of the Falklands. We were no less unanimous than you in our reaction to the invasion. The greatest concern I have now when I consider British membership of the Community is the possibility that what we do hold in common may be eroded with the passage of time. It is not to be expected that those who profit most from the new system will long cling to the old values. Already the British dairy farmers are seeking to exclude New Zealand imports. I fully expect that the British sheep industry will follow suit as it gears production to the high new guaranteed price levels.

How long then can the British government resist the pressures of its own producers, added to the voices of those who see wrongly, the maintenance of old friendships as incompatible with new alliances?

We are grateful for Britain's advocacy in the councils of the Community and are aware of the problems encountered there. I must nevertheless express the hope that Britain will continue to fight within

whatever that cannot be thought to constitute poverty if a substantial proportion of other people are richer, and the number of items that, year by year, are struck off the luxury list and added to the necessities category never diminishes, nor can it ever diminish, until we reach Mr Lyon's Nirvana and everything it is possible to desire has become essential.

And all the families in Copeland were doing was to get very slightly ahead of the game. Indeed, the second family was hardly even that; most people have holidays, so surely only the poverty-stricken do not, and if it be said that most people do have holidays in Algeria to make up for the rain that fell on their holidays in Malta, I can promise that it will not be said much longer.

For the rent-dodgers in Copeland television sets, video recorders and two foreign holidays a year constitute a right, an entitlement, whereas the rent represents a duty, an obligation. For decades, without cease, we have been daily and hourly fashioning new rights and entitlements, and abolishing old duties and obligations, until the idea that anyone has a duty and an obligation to be television-poor, video-poor, abroad-poor (let alone drink-poor and cigarette-poor) until he has paid the rent, and no right or entitlement to these things until he has settled the grocer's bill, will seem, and not only to Messrs Lyon, Townsend and Field, to be the most outlandish and laughable idea ever proposed in the columns of a serious newspaper.

It is no use my saying that once upon a time that was not so, for I shall merely be told that once upon a time, we had old women for witches, and now we know better. But until the broken connexion is restored, until we see again that credit and debit must balance, that rights must be derived from something more than wants and duties may not be ignored without penalty, that it is not necessary to have five television sets, three video recorders and two Mediterranean holidays a year and that even if it were it would still be necessary to pay the rent first - until then, we shall continue, as a nation, to slither down the spiral, and the rent-collector in Copeland will ply the knocker in vain.

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Europe for a more enlightened attitude towards agricultural production and marketing, and for a more broadly based recognition of the Community's international responsibilities. The Community's decisions will have a profound effect on our future economic condition and will increasingly set the tone for our dealings with the country which gave us our national food, and with which we will have to continue to maintain the strongest possible ties.

In the wider perspective I find it distressing that the major western allies, which have so much in common in terms of democratic systems, individual freedoms and shared perceptions of world security, are squabbling among themselves on the trade front. Retreat into a protectionist lager, especially during the present recessionary times, is patently the wrong way to do it if the world economy is to be turned round. All our societies bear to this day the scars from the injuries inflicted by that course in the 1930s.

If the European Community should move any further down this path it will damage not only individual member states but also the western alliance and the entire developing world. The latter will have been knocked out of the relationship.

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Next: Sir Shridath Ramphal.

places in Europe, it proved to consist of some 300,000 feet of negative. By this time Sir Charles had died; and the need to give her authorization for the use of all this material faced his widow with a difficult personal decision. Chaplin had always been notoriously secretive about his methods of work, and had often said that once people saw how it was done, the magic was spoiled. Would it not be against his intention to let it be seen?

Oona Chaplin, however, is far too intelligent and far too sympathetic to the creative process to think of joining the legion of vandal widows. She argued that Chaplin himself would have recognized that, particularly after his death, there must be a point at which his genius belonged to posterity. She gave her blessing to Brownlow and Gill in their amazing effort of cinema archaeology.

Last night's programme dealt only with Chaplin's two-reelers released by the Mutual Film Company in 1916 and 1917. The subsequent programmes move on to the period of the great features. There are elaborately polished and wonderfully comic sequences which Chaplin, mercilessly self-critical, excised from *The Circus* and *Modern Times*. In *Modern Times* he improvises a gag with a balloon which years later is remembered and developed into the Great Dictator's ballet with the globe. A rejected sequence from *The Professor* inspires the flea circus gag in *Limelight*, 30 years later. For three hours we are privileged to see the greatest comic mind at work.

David Robinson

Michael Binyon

The angst behind Germany's political dilemma

Bonn. The job of President of West Germany is largely ceremonial, and few people abroad know much about President Karl Carstens, the trim, conscientious 68-year old lawyer, Christian Democrat and former diplomat. Suddenly he has been thrust into the limelight as guardian of the constitution. It is his responsibility to decide whether or not to call a general election on March 6, and whether all the political manoeuvrings of Chancellor Helmut Kohl to force an election have been in keeping with the letter and spirit of the federal republic's cherished constitution.

He has already decided. Yesterday he called the political leaders together and tomorrow he will address the nation on television. Few doubt that he will give the go-ahead for an unprecedented mid-term election, presenting German voters with the chance to ratify or reject the perfectly constitutional, but to many people somehow undemocratic, formation of a new government last October by parliamentary vote.

But President Carstens, himself an expert on constitutional law, has plainly been perplexed to do. After all, Dr Kohl, by scuttling his parliamentary majority on December 17 and instructing his own party not to support him in a vote of confidence, seems on the surface of things to have taken liberties with the constitution. Clearly this was not what the founding fathers of the federal republic had in mind when they drew up clauses in 1949 to prevent the frequent dissolution of parliament and guard the fragile new democracy against the catastrophic instability to which the Weimar Republic succumbed.

To outsiders it appears strange that the President has agonized so much over his decision. If German voters and politicians want an election - as they nearly all do except some Free Democrats who see their tiny party heading for a spectacular shipwreck - why can't they have one? Surely this is what democracy is all about? But outsiders see only Germany's prosperity, stability, solid achievements on the world stage and the statesmanship that has marked its leaders. They do not feel or understand the nagging self-doubts, the worries about the stability and maturity of the system, the reluctance to do anything to upset the constitution, which in the absence of any real feeling of nationhood, is revered as the bedrock on which West Germany is founded.

Most politicians of all parties agree that the baron mid-term elections is now unnecessary and it would be sensible to allow a government to go to the country when necessary without having to involve itself in procedural acrobatics.

Maybe the Christian Democrats, if they are returned to power, will try to introduce such a change after March, but the necessary two-thirds majority in the two houses of parliament is by no means assured. Too many people still have too many doubts about tampering with what has so far served them well.

Germans have a low threshold of public anxiety. Few nations are so given to worrying - about themselves, their image, their future, the economy, and the big issues such as war and peace, security and stability,

freedom and democracy. "Are we a nation of pessimists and hand-wringers?", an established television commentator asked some foreign correspondents recently. And their answer was a tactfully qualified "Yes". Things that older democracies take almost in their stride - inflation, unemployment, terrorism and political extremism - ring alarm bells here much earlier, even though the record of coping well with all these is good.

The reason, of course, is the shadow of history that hangs so heavily on public consciousness. Serious questions are asked in serious newspapers about whether Bonn could become another Weimar.



President Carstens: perplexed in the face of West Germany's self-doubts about its stability.

Are conditions comparable? An outsider would dismiss this as absurd, and indeed *Die Zeit* admitted that political, social and economic conditions were altogether different. But it noted that prosperity was only relative, and sharp social and economic challenges going beyond what Germany has known since the war could give birth to unlikely coalitions of opposition to the present system in a way that the crisis of the 1920s and 1930s produced a search for simple, extremist solutions.

After a silent trauma that lasted a generation, so much is now pouring out daily about the Nazi period and the war that sensitivities seem over-inflamed. Barely a day passes without newspaper articles, television documentaries, films and discussion of what happened and why. It is 50 years on January 30 since Hitler came to power, yet the plethora of talk and analysis, the pictures and magazine covers seem to have brought this sombre anniversary very close.

This does not have much to do with the issues now facing the German electorate, which are similar to those worrying every western country: unemployment and recession, the need for austerity, the cutback in social services and the welfare state.

It does, however, explain some of the anxiety that seems to make these issues potentially more dangerous, more intractable, more fraught in Germany than elsewhere, and it also explains the obsessive self-analysis, the extreme procedural caution and the plain dithering that has characterized even the decision to be as democratic as possible and hold a general election.

Ronald Faux

Stormy seas but soon in dock

Newcastle upon Tyne

Few stories tantalise the media more than a good invasion, particularly when it is by one man in a small boat armed with nothing more than a principle he believes in. Captain Kent Kirk, the Dane with the name and swashbuckling good looks of a Hollywood hero, is playing the media game as skilfully as he would a shoal of fish as he ploughs through the stormy seas separating Esbjerg and Newcastle.

Possibly, though unlikely, Captain Kirk, fishermen's leader and Euro MP, will have been persuaded to alter course during the night by the barrage of radio telephone calls that has streamed into his trawler, the 140-ton *Sand Kirk*. He was due off the Tyne at 6 am, with an accompanying oil supply ship carrying an overflow of media people. Whether they will still be able to focus a bilious eye on the story remains to be seen. It has by all accounts been a terrible voyage for all but men with professionally hardened sea legs.

In Newcastle, "all the media world and his wife" have gathered to witness the arrest and court appearance of the obdurate Dane. Aircraft have been hired to circle the scene, local boats chartered to follow the trawler and its escort to the shore. Some reports suggest that a court room has already been prepared in North Shields and that even now magistrates could be rehearsing how best to utter the words "£50,000" with such chilling force that the rest of the Danish fishing fleet will decide not to lower their nets illegally.

But yesterday was quiet and grey on the North Shields quayside. One local observer said: "Most of the journalists and television folk are out there with him, the poor devil." The North Sea, rarely a placid place, has been swept for the past few days by force 11 westerly winds. The Danes have had to batter their way through appalling conditions to the fishing grounds. The observer went on: "We used to have quite a few

cases of illegal fishing here, against Poles, Germans and a few Danes, but there has been nothing for a couple of years. A fine of several thousand pounds and confiscation of catch and gear is usually enough to put anyone off."

Fishery protection in the North Sea is a hard job. The law is complex - involving the separation of legal from illegal species slopping about in the depths of a poisonous smelly hold - and boarding a trawler steered by an uncooperative captain in a steep sea is hazardous. Spotting the trawlers in the first place against the backdrop of the North Sea also requires skill and vigilance.

In the case of the publicity hungry Captain Kirk there should be no such problem. Having suffered such a crossing, his media crew are unlikely to allow him to be arrested until there is sufficient daylight and Royal Navy or fishery protection vessels in the offing to make a photographic scene. He then intends to shoot out his nets at them in defiance of a law which he thinks threatens the livelihood of 11,000 Danish fishermen.

The British authorities have decided against looking the other way and denying Captain Kirk his martyrdom. No doubt, with the calm civility of British officialdom, it will be explained to him that he is breaking the law, his boat will be boarded, nets measured, navigation equipment checked and catch inspected. He will then be escorted to the shore, probably to North Shields. The media of numerous nations, rarely more pleased to feel solid ground beneath their feet, will pick up the scent of the story again after more than 40 miserable hours and Captain Kirk will begin his legal ploy of using any prosecution to challenge the legality of the British law in the European Court.

One thing is certain: his expenses promise to be far heavier than those of the media men who have followed him so loyally - unless, of course, an obliging Scotty appears in *Star Trek* style to beam him up out of the dock.

How the master wove his magic



1931: on the set of "City Lights"

times cracking up into laughter with them, and wrecking the scene.

It is significant that the earliest of these treasures date from the time that Chaplin achieved his independence and owned his own studio. He had space, and either out of caution or disregard, he appears to have thrown nothing away. In the McCarthy era of the 1950s he was obliged to leave the United States and close the studio. Some of the film - including the material for the uncompleted *How to Make Movies*, finally premiered at last year's London Film Festival, and an

eventually, it came into the possession of the collector and distributor Raymond Rohauer.

Brownlow and Gill learned of its existence after they had persuaded Sir Charles and Lady Chaplin to give them access to their own treasures.

When the Rohauer heard arrived in Britain from the various hiding

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PEACE OFFENSIVE

Well before the death of Leonid Brezhnev it was being widely predicted in the West that this winter would see the development of a Soviet "peace offensive", aimed at averting the approaching deployment in Western Europe of American cruise and Pershing II missiles. The Russians have made it abundantly clear that they view this deployment with intense distaste, and hope to exploit the opposition to it which has also been widely expressed within Western Europe itself. They have not got much time, because bits and pieces of the American missiles will start discreetly arriving in Europe any time now, in preparation for deployment proper which is to start in December. As things stand, opposition is strong but not strong enough to overcome the determination of the governments in power, at least in the main countries concerned - Britain, Italy and West Germany.

The "two-track" decision of December 1979 committed NATO to explore a negotiated alternative to deployment of the missiles while proceeding with their construction and installation. America, particularly since Mr Reagan took office, has tended to interpret this as little more than an obligation to remind the Russians from time to time that, if they do not like medium-range missiles in Europe, they can always dismantle their own armoury of SS-20s.

Some Europeans, however, took it more as a decision to proceed with preparations for deployment in order to give the West a stronger negotiating position from which to reach an agreement. At very least, Europeans of almost all persuasions have argued, it is important for

the West to be seen to have made a real effort to reach agreement, even if the effort is doomed to fail, since only so can the battle of public opinion be won. Hence the opening of talks in Geneva on "intermediate nuclear forces" (INF) in November 1981, and the tabling by the United States last summer of the famous "zero option": you remove all your SS-20s, and we will deploy no cruises or Pershings.

That was an adroit move in its time, and it was clear that the Russians would have to produce a response that would sound convincing to the middle ground of European public opinion. On December 21 Mr Andropov did so. Zero would not be zero, he said in substance, unless the British and French missiles were removed as well. Otherwise the West, taken collectively, would have the edge. Consequently, in return for non-deployment of the cruises and Pershings, the Soviet Union would be willing only to reduce the number of its intermediate-range missiles in Europe (i.e. west of the Urals) to the combined total of missiles owned by France and Britain.

Since then Mr Andropov has made friendly remarks about the United States, and offered a summit meeting to Mr Reagan, in an interview with an American journalist. *Pravda* has made public the Soviet Union's offer to reduce its armoury of strategic (that is, long-range) missile systems to 1800, from about 2550 at present, and has blamed the Americans for the "stalemate" in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start); and now the Warsaw Pact summit in Prague has offered NATO a non-aggression pact. The peace offensive is here in earnest.

The most substantive of these moves is the one on strategic

weapons, which no doubt accounts for the cautious optimism about Start expressed in Washington last week. The mention of a summit is good as far as it goes, but one thing on which Moscow and Washington agree is that a summit would not achieve anything in itself. It requires careful preparation, which is another way of saying that progress must be substantive, not just atmospheric. As for non-aggression, we are all committed to it already, both by the UN Charter and by the Helsinki Final Act. A treaty would add nothing to those commitments unless it covered concrete issues which are essentially the subject-matter of the various arms control negotiations already going on.

INF remains the central issue. Here Mr Andropov's proposal looks more like a clever ploy, aimed at dividing NATO and making a debating point, than a realistic basis for a solution. Both France and Britain regard their missiles as strategic rather than intermediate - designed as a "last-ditch" deterrent when national survival is at stake. France does not regard hers as part of NATO at all. Neither of the two countries, nor the United States itself, could accept that their missiles become a bargaining counter in American-Soviet bilateral negotiations.

Still, the proposal is a proposal. Even if it has been made for purely propaganda purposes, this has to be demonstrated by taking it seriously, discussing its implications in the talks and seeking to improve on it. Mr Andropov has succeeded in putting the ball back in the American court. The Americans have in turn to respond coherently and constructively if the battle of European public opinion is not to be lost.

Food for thought in jobless age

From Mr Lawrence D. Hills

Sir, As the Age of Information Technology advances an increasing proportion of the over 50s among our unemployed will never work again. It would therefore be a valuable capital investment for local authorities, recently criticised for "unwise spending", to use their powers under the Allocations Act of 1925 to develop allotment sites.

Fencing, laying on water and sanitation, access roads and a community hut with lockers for tools are all relatively cheap, compared with the £3m in subsidies recently granted to a fully automatic factory. Low Colchester (*Sunday Times* Business News, December 11, 1982) that will employ only one man.

Present rents for existing council allotments are far too high for the unemployed and there is also a need for cheaper supplies of tools, seeds and seed potatoes to be made available to those who have been unemployed for longer than a year.

As the figures rise slowly towards first four, then five million it will become less easy, to increase benefits to keep pace with the cost of living.

Home grown vegetables are nutritionally and economically better for Britain, by replacing junk foods often imported and bought in supermarkets with fresh produce grown only for the cost of interesting and rewarding work in the open air. It is the allotment holder who will be well fed and fit enough to take a new job, rather than the dispirited TV addict who will number well-paid computer programmers by tens of thousands.

There are a number of useful schemes, such as the Schumacher co-operative in North Devon, and the Swaffham scheme in Norfolk, but the problem is too large for individuals to tackle alone. It needs political action and Government help from those who can see further ahead than the next election.

I am, Sir, yours etc.
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Braintree, Essex.

Royal commissions

From the Chairman of the Police Complaints Board

Sir, In agreeing with your leader of December 20 that royal commissions are best used to explain questions where reliable data are scarce and political consensus is lacking, I would add that they can be particularly useful for the purpose of exploring public problems of complementary opposition; problems to which from their nature there are unlikely to be complete or final solutions, and in the solving of which public and political judgment must play a large part.

As example, I have in mind the recent Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, the task before which I would add that while the Arab League had pursued this policy consistently and across the board the Palestinian and Arab peoples would not have been in the mess in which they find themselves today.

The visit of the Arab League delegation to London is designed merely to inform the British Government of Arab League policy. This is not such a momentous exercise, and at best is only remotely connected with a direct and positive solution of the problem. It did not require the wielding of such a big stick, and against Britain in particular.

Although you, Sir, rightly indicate that a lamentably high proportion of reports of royal commissions and departmental committees of enquiry have been pigeon-holed, the response to the report of the royal commission referred to above shows what can be done, given favourable circumstances and political will. Boldly mounted in the prevailing circumstances in 1977 by Mr Merlyne Rees, the then Labour Home Secretary, it is now the subject of legislation put forward by a determined Conservative Administration.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL PHILLIPS, Chairman,
Police Complaints Board,
Waterloo Bridge House,
Waterloo Road, SE1.

Jewish doctors in USSR

From Sir Douglas Black and others

Sir, The Medical Committee for Soviet Jewry was founded two months ago in order to assist Soviet Jewish doctors and allied professionals who are facing academic victimisation.

At this time, when there is a change of leadership in the USSR, we urge all medical personnel to use their influence with their Soviet colleagues in order to help the Jewish doctors and allied workers who are being refused permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union to join their families outside the USSR. This was endorsed as a permissible course of action authorised by the Soviet regime and was agreed at the Helsinki Congress which is being reviewed in Madrid this month.

These men and women are

facing increasing victimisation within the USSR: they are being dismissed from their jobs, threatened with prosecution because they have no employment, their children are being removed from and refused access to university, and they are rejected by society but forbidden to leave.

We hope that the new administration in the Kremlin will appreciate the harm they are doing to the reputation of the Soviet medical profession and will refrain from similar action in the future.

Yours truly,
D. BLACK,
M. ELIAS,
MALCOLM HARRIS,
JOHN HORDER,
JOHN MARKS,
W. S. PEARL,
LIONEL H. PELL,
FORNITT,
F. STARRER,
G. B. WINTER.

Medical Committee for Soviet Jewry,
96 Kingsley Way, N2,
December 18.

Classical top ten

From Mr David Chesterman

Sir, Analysis of all symphonies played at London's Royal Albert and Royal Festival Halls, St John's Smith Square and the Barbican during 1982 shows Beethoven still top of the thirty-first year, with 63, and Mozart again runner-up with 43. The most spectacular increase has come to Haydn - up from 19 to 30, Mahler and Schubert share fourth place with 26 each, while Brahms scores 22. Tchaikovsky comes next with 19, (exactly as in 1981), and Dvorak remains eighth with 16. Then we have a newcomer, Berlioz, with 13: I have decided to count his *Harold in Italy*, as it was described as a symphony by your music critic. Shostakovich squeezes in with 10, while Bruckner and Sibelius are excluded, with 9 each.

The most frequently played

Letters to the Editor

Facing both ways towards Europe?

From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire (Conservative)

Sir, Nothing better illustrates the intellectual bankruptcy of the Labour Party's attitude to the European Community than Peter Shore's article today (January 4). There is not a single positive practical idea for improving the economy or political leverage of this trading nation of ours with its long and successful history of putting together effective alliances.

Of course there are "unresolved issues" which "remain in the agenda" of the Council of Ministers to divide, frustrate and increasingly embitter the member states. But that is because of the practice of the veto by any member state which has effectively blocked all the reforms which we so badly need.

The Labour Party cannot have it both ways. If they want the reforms, they should support the weighted majorities of the treaty. If they want the veto, they should not complain about the slow progress to reform. And if they want democracy they should abide by the referendum (or at least commit themselves to another) and support the progressive transfer of power from the closed doors of the Council of Ministers - and the anonymous civil servants who effectively run this ever-changing group - to the directly elected members of the European Parliament.

On the economic side Peter Shore

ignores completely the effects of the worst slump which has hit the world economy since the thirties. And he ignores the economic damage done to Britain by Labour's decision in 1979 to leave sterling unprotected outside the exchange mechanism of the European Monetary System and subject to the surge of speculative buying which forced up British costs and held in check the enormous surge of our exports to the Community between 1975 and 1979.

The European Community is and far and away the biggest trading group in the world, with a share of world trade half as big again as the United States. There is no point in Peter Shore looking to President Reagan. He is not going to lead us out of the recession. Only the European Community has the economic weight to reverse the vicious spiral of decline. And a lot of us - across political parties - are working on practical ways of doing this.

What we need is a bit more political power and a lot more political strength behind the efforts towards recovery and a truce in the harassment of the only institution we have which has the strength to do the job.

Yours truly,
FRED CATHERWOOD,
United Oxford & Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1,
January 4.

Arab visit to London

From Professor Musa Mazzawi

Sir, I would agree with the view in your editorial today (January 4) that the Saudi Arabians were offended at the British Government's refusal to see in London the Arab League delegation with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization because they had expected Britain to act differently, and that they were not offended by - or, at least, did not similarly react to - the United States Government's refusal to see the PLO representative because they knew beforehand that the Americans held a different view on the matter. But you omitted the added fact that while the Arab governments are not afraid of Britain, they are afraid of the United States which underwrites and promotes some of their regimes, particularly the Saudi Arabians.

Palestinians like myself find this attitude of the Arab League and of Saudi Arabia neither courageous nor positive. Many years ago President Nasser coined the phrase "We must befriend those who befriend us", and if the Arab Government had pursued this policy consistently and across the board the Palestinian and Arab peoples would not have been in the mess in which they find themselves today.

The visit of the Arab League delegation to London is designed merely to inform the British Government of Arab League policy. This is not such a momentous exercise, and at best is only remotely connected with a direct and positive solution of the problem. It did not require the wielding of such a big stick, and against Britain in particular.

Yours faithfully,
MUSA MAZZAWI,
The Polytechnic of Central London,
School of Law,
Red Lion Square, WC1.

From Mr Jonathan Cashdan

Sir, Despite my interested position as an English Jew, I approve of your publication of the letter from the Saudi Arabian Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior (January 3).

Although it would be reasonable to expect me or any British subject to take offence at the rude language which Bandar bin Abdullah used to express equally insulting sentiments, such feelings of offence are outweighed by the value of his public disclosure of the ugly intentions and patronising views of the Saudi Arabian government.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN CASHDAN,
As from: Clare College,
Cambridge.

Communists and CND

From Mr W. R. Smith

Sir, Mr Jon Bloomfield asks (December 16): "Communists who hold positions in CND are elected to them like everyone else." You criticise us for taking part in democratic processes in an open fashion. Since when has this been sinister infiltration?

I would pick April 27, 1920, when what is probably the most influential revolutionary tract ever written was finished by its author, Mr Bloomfield, of course, was weaned on it. It states, *inter alia*:

"Incidentally, revolutionaries often think that legal methods of struggle are opportunist... while illegal methods of struggle are revolutionary. That, however, is wrong. Revolutionaries who are incapable of combining illegal forms of struggle with every form of legal struggle are poor revolutionaries indeed."

In Great Britain the Communists should constantly, unrelentingly and unswervingly utilise parliamentary elections and all the vicissitudes of the Irish, colonial and world-imperialist policy of the British government, and all other fields, spheres and aspects of public life, and work in all of them in a new way, in a communist way... (V.I. Lenin, chapter 2, *Left-Wing Communism, an Infantine Disorder*).

Yours etc.,
W. R. SMITH,
75 Arden Road,
Furnace Green,
Crawley, Sussex.

Police in the Square

From Mr Nicholas Graydon

Sir, Deaths at time of mass rejoicing (report, January 2) should shock us all. As there are hints that some may try to make the police scapegoats it may be timely to record a few impressions of individual policemen on duty that night.

I was on the fringes of Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. Crowds were dense. There were pairs of policemen at regular intervals. Officers in view did not allow themselves to be provoked by gaggles of lively, sometimes rowdy youths. They bore with good grace relentless spraying of their helmets, uniforms and faces from aerosol streamers.

Numbers of girls formed in queues to kiss favoured bobbies "happy new year".

A tall, fair, curly-haired officer gently escorted a drunk away from the throng and spent several minutes patiently trying to persuade the drunk to sit down before he fell over and hurt himself. The drunk was very grubby and the good citizens of London recoiled to avoid being touched by him. The officer firmly held him when the drunk was safely seated.

For the majority of us the evening was a heartening experience. British people cheerfully managing to overcome their reserve. Warm handshakes and friendly greetings exchanged with total strangers. Most of us only learned of the tragedy much later, on news broadcasts.

Let us learn for the future and see if we can prevent such accidents recurring. Let us not forget the generous spirit and goodwill the event also engendered, and the police part in that.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS GRAYDON,
97 Grangehill Road,
Eltham, SE9.

DAVID CHESTERMAN,
15 Shire Lane,
Chorleywood, Hertfordshire,
January 1.

Keeping an eye on the umpires

From Commander C. M. J. Carson RN

Sir, The presence of a video recording for all to see has put the Test match umpire in an invidious position. Seconds after he has made a split-second decision with his mark one eye ball, the monitor either confirms it or broadcasts it to the millions watching - listening via critical, in hindsight, commentaries.

As these large screens are obviously going to be an essential feature of the future Test match, may I suggest that cricket looks to him to make a split-second decision with his mark one eye ball, the monitor either confirms it or broadcasts it to the millions watching - listening via critical, in hindsight, commentaries.

Whilst the umpires on the field would retain overall charge and make all straightforward decisions as they could, as in horse racing, have recourse to the camera when there is sufficient doubt in their minds for them to want a second opinion.

This simple expedient would, I hope, stop the histrionics of aggravated gladiators, eliminate all the muck and mud, and revert Messrs Lewis and Truman back to their sensible commentaries from the present role as whinging Poms.

Yours sincerely,
C. M. J. CARSON,
HMS Raleigh,
Portsmouth,
January 2.

From Mr D. G. Austin-Jones

Sir, It will be apparent to all followers of the MCC tour that the prime reason for our poor batting performance in the Test series has been the desultory opening partnership.

In view of the minimal sentences currently being given to more serious crimes, can we perhaps not look forward to a reprieve being granted on our two test opening batsmen, Messrs Gooch and Boycott?

Their being confined to their shores is a harsh enough fate during an MCC tour of Australia: having to listen to a series of disastrous opening stands at an ungodly hour in the morning is surely an additional condemnation.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. AUSTIN-JONES,
Kingsley,
48 Green Lane,
Harrogate,
North Yorkshire.

Christian names in 1982

From Mrs Margaret Brown and Mr Thomas Brown

Sir, As in previous years, we send you our annual analysis of Christian names given to children whose birth or adoption was announced in the *Times*. James has remained the most popular name for boys for the nineteenth year in succession; Elizabeth held the lead among girls, as she has done for the last seven years.

James	209 (1)	Elizabeth	110 (1)
Edward <th>154 (5)</th> <td>Lois<th>196 (2)</th></td>	154 (5)	Lois <th>196 (2)</th>	196 (2)
William <th>144 (2)</th> <td>John<th>85 (3)</th></td>	144 (2)	John <th>85 (3)</th>	85 (3)
Alexander <th>123 (3)</th> <td>May<th>83 (4)</th></td>	123 (3)	May <th>83 (4)</th>	83 (4)
Thomas <th>121 (4)</th> <td>Katharine<th>70 (5)</th></td>	121 (4)	Katharine <th>70 (5)</th>	70 (5)
John <th>118 (6)</th> <td>Sarah<th>67 (6)</th></td>	118 (6)	Sarah <th>67 (6)</th>	67 (6)
Charles <th>95 (7)</th> <td>Victoria<th>66 (6)</th></td>	95 (7)	Victoria <th>66 (6)</th>	66 (6)
Robert <th>75 (13)</th> <td>Christine<th>62 (8)</th></td>	75 (13)	Christine <th>62 (8)</th>	62 (8)
David <th>73 (14)</th> <td>Alfred<th>58 (12)</th></td>	73 (14)	Alfred <th>58 (12)</th>	58 (12)
Richard <th>70 (11)</th> <td>Alexandra<th>57 (9)</th></td>	70 (11)	Alexandra <th>57 (9)</th>	57 (9)

The figure in parentheses indicates the position held in 1981. With the exception of Patrick, which showed a marked increase in popularity during 1982, there was very little change in the choice of Christian names recorded in the columns of *The Times*.

The table for first names shows that James has retained pre-eminence over Thomas. Katherine has, as in 1980, succeeded in pushing Sarah into second place.

James	101 (2)	Katherine	49 (4)
Thomas <th>93 (1)</th> <td>Sarah<th>45 (1)</th></td>	93 (1)	Sarah <th>45 (1)</th>	45 (1)
Edward <th>74 (4)</th> <td>Lucy<th>44 (6)</th></td>	74 (4)	Lucy <th>44 (6)</th>	44 (6)
William <th>66 (5)</th> <td>Elizabeth<th>42 (2)</th></td>	66 (5)	Elizabeth <th>42 (2)</th>	42 (2)
Alexander <th>57 (3)</th> <td>Alexandra<th>39 (7)</th></td>	57 (3)	Alexandra <th>39 (7)</th>	39 (7)
Nicholas <th>56 (6)</th> <td>Emily<th>39 (5)</th></td>	56 (6)	Emily <th>39 (5)</th>	39 (5)
Henry <th>47 (12)</th> <td>Victoria<th>39 (10)</th></td>	47 (12)	Victoria <th>39 (10)</th>	39 (10)
Charles <th>45 (7)</th> <td>Emma<th>34 (11)</th></td>	45 (7)	Emma <th>34 (11)</th>	34 (11)
Richard <th>39 (16)</th> <td>Rebecca<th>34 (10)</th></td>	39 (16)	Rebecca <th>34 (10)</th>	34 (10)
Christopher <th>38 (12)</th> <td>Alice<th>30 (16)</th></td>	38 (12)	Alice <th>30 (16)</th>	30 (16)
Matthew <th>34 (14)</th> <td>Sophie<th>30 (15)</th></td>	34 (14)	Sophie <th>30 (15)</th>	30 (15)

The figure for 1982 shows that 3,900 births were announced in *The Times* of whom 1,991 were boys and 1,909 were girls. The following summary shows the distribution of names during 1982:

None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total
Boys	431	348	767	443	9	1,991
Girls	417	365	902	220	5	1,909

The number of sets of twins recorded in 1982 was 46, of whom 14 were boys, 25 were girls and seven were mixed. The adoptionists totalled 13, of whom seven were boys and six were girls.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN,
19 Wiginton Terrace,
York.

A call to arms

From the Estates Bursar of Winchester College

Sir, This college's arms were a direct gift of the Founder, William of Wykeham, during his lifetime. The College of Arms, as a body making official grants of arms, did not exist for over a century after the foundation of Winchester College, now celebrating its sixth centenary (Diary, December 9).

The college arms thus have a much more ancient authority than that of a grant.

I would assume this would be the case in the majority of Cambridge and Oxford colleges.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN CHUTE, Estates Bursar,
Winchester College,
Winchester, Hampshire.



sears but
dock

OBITUARY

PROF ERVING GOFFMAN

Influential sociologist

Professor Erving Goffman, one of the most distinguished and provocative of North American social scientists, has died at the age of 60.

Born in Manville, Alberta, on June 11, 1922 and a graduate of the universities of Toronto and Chicago, Goffman first made his reputation in Scotland with his work in the Shetlands, in 1949-51, and above all by the publication of *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life* in Edinburgh in 1956. Twenty years after he had left the Shetlands he was still remembered with admiration, affection and disapproval as a hard man, a good friend and a hard critic.

His early work proved him a first-rate ethnographer. It also showed that for him the management of one's own person in the transactions of everyday life was the source for understanding how the difficult business of being both human and a member of society might be conducted. Concentrating on such things, he anticipated and surpassed later trends in sociology which claimed him for their own.

He had a great influence on social anthropology in Britain in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Ethnographic work became more relaxed, more personal and less dominated by the structural presuppositions of Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown or the Freudianism of American cultural anthropology. Something of the same kind could be said of social administration and social work, the practitioners of which were influenced by Goffman's devious humanism.

Between 1954 and 1957 he was financed by the United States National Institute of Mental Health. In 1958 he moved to Berkeley, California.

MR PAT WARD-THOMAS

A colleague writes:

Pat Ward-Thomas who died on December 19 at the age of 69 was a writer on golf in the passionate vein who made a world-wide reputation in the sport. He died at his home in Norfolk near the course, Banchester, he loved so well and of which he had recently been captain. It was typical both of his courage and of his love of the game that, in spite of the cancer that racked him, he made his last appearance in the working hums of his last appearance in print was a fortnight before his death, writing in *Country Life* about the great golfers he had known.

Once he had decided to make a career of sports writing, and a chance meeting having gained him a foothold on *The Guardian* in the early fifties, he devoted his life to golf, although he also wrote sometimes on soccer and hockey. He was fortunate in that his wife, Jean, of Franco-Scottish parentage, entered wholeheartedly and to much effect into that life with him. The full flowering of his writing came after he had

where he took up a teaching position and was Professor of Sociology from 1962 to 1968. His later work essentially followed from what he had done in Scotland, and was about the difficulties and tragedies of living together.

Goffman had already had an influence on psychotherapy as a result of his earlier work, but its great effect on both sides of the Atlantic dated from his time at Berkeley. In 1963 he published *Stigma*, and in 1968 *Asylums*, the most famous work of that phase, in which he outlined a sociology of extreme situations and extreme artifices.

In 1968 Goffman went to the University of Pennsylvania as Benjamin Franklin Professor of Anthropology and Sociology. There he greatly influenced lawyers and criminologists, among others, and phenomenologists and ethnomethodologists in rebellion against sociological orthodoxy and political quietism seized on his teachings, very often to his distaste.

More recently he has been seen by a number of people in the United States and Britain, particularly the University of Cambridge, as a pioneer of structuralism both as a theory and a method.

He himself continued to publish, and his last works included *Gender Advertisements* (1979) and *Forms of Talk* (1981). He had been awarded the Melville Prize in 1961, and was a Fellow of the American Academy.

Goffman was a good friend and a good adversary in academic matters who did not harbour bitterness. He was also a genuine original who was at home nowhere and everywhere. In 1952 he married Angelica Schuyler Cooper who died in 1964. They had one son.

PYOTR YAKIR

Mr Pyotr Yakir, a leading Soviet dissident who was arrested in 1972 and, after several months in the hands of the KGB, pleaded guilty to anti-Soviet propaganda in a well-publicized court case, died in Moscow on November 14 at the age of 60.

Yakir's life was a series of severe reversals of fortune. He had a privileged childhood as the son of a senior army commander, followed by 17 years in Stalin's Gulag. On his release he was accepted into the Khrushchevian establishment, only to find himself leading the opposition to neo-Stalinist tendencies under Brezhnev's rule and at the end, incurring public and private humiliation.

Yakir's father, a member of the party's central committee, was one of the many senior military men to be arrested and shot in 1937. His wife and son were exiled to Astrakhan, from where the former never returned. Yakir, who had been 14 when the blow fell, was sentenced as a "socially dangerous element" and only survived the camps through his toughness and resilience.

He described the years 1937 to 1942 in *Childhood in Prison* (1972), the first and apparently only volume of his memoirs. A quietly powerful book, it describes factually and unemotionally, almost with detachment, the fearful crimes, mass degradation and myriad forms of sadism and suffering that he observed.

After his release in 1954, Yakir became a student at the Academy of Sciences' Institute of History and was eventually given a post there. He lectured on his father, who had been rehabilitated by Khrushchev, and was commissioned to edit a book in his honour. This appeared in 1963.

After Khrushchev's fall in 1964, however, Yakir took part in protests against the violation

of legal procedures in political trials and against the partial rehabilitation of Stalin by the party. In a famous open letter of 1969 he tried to calculate the guilt in legal terms of "the greatest criminal" our country has known in its recent history.

At the same time he became a founding member of the Action Group to defend Civil Rights in the USSR, the first openly organized group of its sort. He was closely connected with the samizdat journal of the newly emerged human rights movement, *A Chronicle of Current Events*, founded to report on the persecution of individuals and groups for their views.

In 1970, together with Vladimir Bukovsky and Andrei Amalrik, Yakir was the first to break another official taboo by giving a filmed interview to a foreign journalist.

In June, 1972, his immunity from arrest expired. In a statement written in advance, he said that if he ever recanted, it would not be "the real me" speaking. In the event he was held incommunicado for four months, during which time the KGB played on his vulnerability before his resistance broke down.

By the time he went on trial in August, 1973 (with Viktor Kravtsov), Yakir had given information on dozens of human rights activists. At his trial he pleaded guilty, and denounced his dissenting activities both in court and at a stage-managed press conference shortly afterwards. He was given a light sentence and was pardoned and freed in September, 1974. In his last years he was a humiliated man, shunned by most of his friends.

Yakir had married Valentina Savenkova, whom he met while in captivity and who shared his concerns. She died in 1981. Their daughter, Irina, became an editor of *A Chronicle of Current Events*.

MR LAURIE GRAY

Laurie Gray, the former Middlesex fast medium bowler and Test umpire, has died at the age of 67.

Gray played for Middlesex from 1934 to 1951 and was a member of their championship-winning sides in 1947 and 1949. He took 637 wickets in his

career, with his best performance being eight for 59 against Kent at Maidstone in 1938. He played in a Test trial in 1946, and from 1953 to 1970 umpired in two Tests against South Africa in 1955 and the West Indies eight years later.

Restrictive Practices Court

ABTA agency clause restrictive

Agreement between the members of the Association of British Travel Agents Ltd.

Before Mr Justice Anthony Lincoln, Mr N C Penson and Mr C J Risk [Judgment delivered December 20]

In the first reference of its kind under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976, the Restrictive Practices' Court considered an agreement relating to services, and refused to hold that the stabilizer agreement, whereby tour operators agreed to sell foreign package holidays through a non-ABTA travel agent, was contrary to the public interest.

The director had formulated some 30 to 40 restrictions, but it would be artificial to be required to examine each in isolation and they would be considered and tested not only in relation to each other but also against the total backdrop of the circumstances of the case.

Mr Michael Burke-Gaffney, QC and Mr Richard McCombe for the Director General of Fair Trading, Mr Anthony Graham-Dixon, QC for Mr Kenneth Parker and Mr C Vajda for ABTA.

ABTA, an association of travel agents, could sell foreign package tours through a non-ABTA travel agent. He could only sell directly to the public or through an ABTA travel agent.

That article had been given the curious title of "stabilizer", and the manifold restrictions which could be spelt out had been agreed by the Director General of Fair Trading on many grounds - for example that they were a fetter on competition, impeded innovation and the like.

The agreement, the subject of the reference, was to be found in four documents, the memorandum and articles of association of ABTA, a code of conduct and guidelines for booking conditions and down tour operators, a retail agents' code of conduct and a standard form of agency agreement.

The issue lay on ABTA to establish one or more of the

circumstances specified in the Act, and the court had also to be satisfied that the restriction under scrutiny was not unreasonable having regard to the balance between those circumstances and any detriment to the public or to persons not parties to the agreement.

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Tribunal bound by unwelcome decision

Substantive v Powell Duffryn Timber Ltd

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mrs D. Ewing and Mr R. Thomas [Judgment delivered December 17]

The Employment Appeal Tribunal upheld as correct the principle in *British Labour Pump Co Ltd v Byrne* (1979) 1 CR 347, that even where an employer had adopted an unfair procedure when dismissing an employee, the employee's claim of unfair dismissal could fail if the employer could show that the adoption of a fair procedure would have made no difference and the dismissal would have been justified.

The appeal tribunal expressed the view that the decision was wrong and undesirable but that they were bound by the Court of Appeal's decision in *W & J Wess Ltd v Bunn* (1982) 1 CR 486.

The appeal tribunal dismissed an appeal by Mr Thomas Substantive v Powell Duffryn Timber Ltd, a decision of a Plymouth industrial tribunal in April 1981, that he had not been unfairly dismissed by his employers, Powell Duffryn Timber Ltd.

The industrial tribunal had found in favour of the employee, Mr Thomas, who claimed that his dismissal was unfair. The industrial tribunal had found that the employer had acted unreasonably in dismissing him without any investigation, and that the employer had acted unreasonably in dismissing him without any investigation, and that the employer had acted unreasonably in dismissing him without any investigation.

Mr Edward Tabechnik, QC, and Mr Paul Miller for the employee, Mr Christopher Carr for the employer.

Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson said that a point of considerable practical importance had been raised. It was established

law that in deciding whether or not a dismissal was fair for the purposes of section 57 of the 1978 Act, attention had to be concentrated on the facts known to the employer at the time of the dismissal, and the conduct of the employer and his conduct at that time.

There had become engrafted on to that approach the principle that even if judged in the light of the circumstances known at the time of dismissal, the employer's decision was unreasonable because of a failure to follow a fair procedure, the dismissal could be held fair, if on the facts proved before the industrial tribunal, the tribunal concluded that the employer could reasonably be expected to follow the procedure.

The application of the principle had given rise to practical difficulties, and had caused great evidential problems.

His Lordship referred to a number of earlier authorities and concluded that the principle was uniformly held that the only relevant circumstances were those actually known to the employer at the time of dismissal, and that events occurring after the dismissal could not affect its fairness and might only reduce the right to compensation.

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The application of the principle had given rise to practical difficulties, and had caused great evidential problems.

His Lordship referred to a number of earlier authorities and concluded that the principle was uniformly held that the only relevant circumstances were those actually known to the employer at the time of dismissal, and that events occurring after the dismissal could not affect its fairness and might only reduce the right to compensation.

Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson said that a point of considerable practical importance had been raised. It was established

law that in deciding whether or not a dismissal was fair for the purposes of section 57 of the 1978 Act, attention had to be concentrated on the facts known to the employer at the time of the dismissal, and the conduct of the employer and his conduct at that time.

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relationship of the tour operator to the retail agent, expressed to be that of principal and agent. Clause 2, under which the agent agreed to sell holidays at the operators' advertised prices, was a serious restriction not only on the agent but on the principal.

That clause, together with clause 8 (relating to booking procedure) and clause 17, which was aimed at direct selling by the operator to the public and which was much too wide under the law relating to restraint of trade, should be excised from the provisions of the agreement.

The court, having considered the detriment to the public in relation to the restrictions in the articles relating to premises and staffing severely and individually, the court concluded that the past and present restrictions relating to premises and staffing were contrary to the public interest and that new provisions as to the qualifications of staff should be introduced to give reasonable protection to consumers according to the circumstances.

It now remained to consider whether the stabilizer should survive or not. The court was satisfied that it satisfied the conditions of one of the gateways.

The stabilizer ensured that the financial safeguards were contributed to by a wide membership and that ABTA's requirements were adhered to if the stabilizer were to be removed.

The conditions of section 19(1)(b) of the 1976 Act were fulfilled, and it was not unreasonable under that section. No complete and equally effective alternative system had been shown to be available.

The court did not accept that contention. The loss on those occasions was not purely financial and could not be completely covered by insurance.

Travel insurance was a free market, the only barrier being the laws of competition. The fact that ABTA, as a result of the account rules, bonding, reserve funds and the like, could offer lower rates of premium was advantageous to its members. It would take a long period of experiment for the individual insurance company to make a decision on continuing effort of the back-up teams put together by ABTA and TOSG, and it seemed reasonable to expect that the cost of such painful experience to the traveller, including much higher premiums than mentioned in evidence.

The standard agency agreement contained 23 provisions governing

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Courts can select e's claimants in for compensation

Regina v Amey Regina v James (Michael) Regina v Meah

Before Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Kilner Brown [Judgment delivered December 20]

A court making a compensation order under section 35 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973 had power to select one or more claimants to the exclusion of others when there was an inability to pay the whole amount of compensation.

The Court of Appeal so held when giving reserved judgment on appeals against compensation orders made by different courts earlier in the year.

Steven Keith Amey, aged 20, of Blandford, Dorset, pleaded guilty at Bournemouth Crown Court (Mr Assistant Recorder Woolley) to eight counts of deception and theft and asked for other offences to be taken into consideration including theft of a 50-year-old Morgan three-wheeled sports car, which he sold for £600 and the owner stated was worth £3,000. He was placed on probation for two years with a condition of treatment and was ordered to pay £1,000 compensation including £1,000 in respect of the car.

Michael James, aged 21, and Stephen Fook Meah, aged 22, both of Tremora, Cardiff, were convicted at Cardiff Crown Court (Mr Recorder G. M. H. Daniel) of a three-day trial, James of dishonest handling of stolen goods by assisting, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment suspended for two years and ordered to pay £140 compensation, and Meah of dishonest handling by receiving, for which a nine months' sentence was suspended for two years and a compensation order of £280 was made.

Section 35(1) provides: "... a court, before which a person is convicted of an offence... may make a compensation order requiring him to pay compensation for any... loss... resulting from that offence or any other offence which is taken into consideration."

Mr Nicholas Morrow Brown, QC, for the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, Mr Richard A. Jones, Assistant Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for James and Meah.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN, reading the judgment of the court, said that that recent decision in the House of Lords (Criminal Division) indicated that orders for compensation were still being made without proper consideration of the principles involved.

In the instant cases two aspects had to be considered: (1) what was the loss suffered by the claimant; and (2) what was a new point, whether it was proper, where there were a number of claimants, to select one or more to the exclusion of others if there was an inability to pay the whole amount of compensation.

Mr Tabechnik had argued that the appeal tribunal was not bound by the decision in *W & J Wess Ltd v Bunn*. In that case Lord Justice Wilcock said that the decision in *W & J Wess Ltd v Bunn* was not a binding precedent.

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An apportionment on a pro rata basis might lead to one or more small claimants being compensated to a wholly inadequate degree.

In theory the civil remedy was still there, but in reality it might be either impossible or futile. More over, a loss of a small sum or an article relatively of little intrinsic value might be a very serious matter to some individuals.

Their Lordships considered that in the inherent discretionary power of the court to see that justice was done, it would be open to a judge, in cases where there were strong grounds for doing so, to depart from the normal principle that the court should apportion the loss in such a way as to make such adjustment as was reasonable.

But that discretion was to be exercised only rarely. It might create more problems than it solved an apportionment was not to be a device for one might be a significant injustice for another.

As a general rule apportionment was not to be used where there were insufficient means to meet every claimant's claim.

Where there were two or more jointly convicted persons against whom orders for compensation were made, it might be made on behalf of one claimant with regard to one item the amount was in general to be awarded in equal proportions.

Distinction should be made on a case-by-case basis where it could be shown that one of the convicted persons was more responsible than the other or where the ability or inability to pay was manifestly different.

The appellants Amey had agreed, to give the Morgan sports car, which he sold for £600 and the owner stated was worth £3,000. He was placed on probation for two years with a condition of treatment and was ordered to pay £1,000 compensation including £1,000 in respect of the car.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Strong Demand

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 31. Dealings End, Jan 14. § Contango Day, Jan 17. Settlement Day, Jan 24.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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Investment and finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

Clearing out the skeletons

When one door closes, another opens. Mr. Ian Hay Davison, one of the country's top accountants, was more than a little miffed last year when a few months after he took over as chairman of the Accounting Standards Committee, the body which drafts the guidelines for published accounts, a rebellion within that staid profession on the inflation accounting rules effectively robbed him of his freedom of action.

But yesterday he was the surprise choice of the Council of Lloyd's of London, for the newly created post of chief executive.

His is an inspired appointment and one for which that much maligned organization deserves credit.

When the powers that run Lloyd's bowed to Bank of England pressure to create the post the unofficial message sent out to assuage the traditionalists was that the man would be an administrator, but very much under the control of the chairman and council.

That may well be the case now, but Mr. Davison has considerable drive, energy and intelligence, and in his years at the accountancy firm Arthur Anderson he developed a deeply ingrained habit of getting his own way.

So those members of Lloyd's who think that once the present fiasco blows over life will return to normal had better think again. Davison is not going to be happy till he is sure that all the skeletons have been cleared out of those Cayman Islands copboards.

But that said, his greatest achievement to date was in building the United Kingdom accounting practice of Arthur Anderson from an also ran to a significant force in a remarkably short time.

So the positive side of his appointment yesterday is that, once the house is put in order, he can also provide the drive to make sure that Lloyd's remains the leading name in the insurance world.

Bank may name Fraser share buyer

By Our Financial Staff

Richard Daus, the German merchant bank which bought 2.7 million shares in House of Fraser on behalf of a company which insisted on anonymity, hopes to clear up the mystery within the next few weeks.

The bank says it was instructed to buy the shares by a Japanese company, which it hopes will allow the bank to reveal its identity on January 15. The Japanese company will have held a board meeting by then.

House of Fraser took out what is believed to be the first injunction of its kind disenfranchising the mystery shareholders and blocking dividend payments due on a proportion of them.

The legal action was taken ahead of a Fraser extraordinary meeting in November called by Lonrho to vote on the demerger of Harrods from the stores group and on a motion to dismiss Professor Roland Smith as Fraser chairman.

'No question of secret deals' under new regime

Ian Hay Davison named as £120,000 Lloyd's chief

By Gareth David

Mr Ian Hay Davison, senior partner of accountants Arthur Anderson, is to become chief executive of Lloyd's of London. His appointment, which carries an annual salary of £120,000, takes effect on February 1 and comes after an approach late last year by Mr Gordon Richardson, retiring Governor of the Bank of England. Mr Richardson was concerned at the wave of controversy that has shaken the 300-year-old insurance market.

The appointment was endorsed yesterday at the inaugural meeting of the new ruling Council of Lloyd's, which Mr Davidson will join both as a member and as a deputy chairman of Lloyd's.

Mr Davidson is heading a Lloyd's working party considering the disclosure of interest by working members at Lloyd's and the disclosure of reinsurance contracts in syndicate accounts.

He is severing his link with Arthur Anderson, where he has been a partner since 1966, but

will continue as chairman of the Accounting Standards Committee of the Consultative Committee of Accounting Bodies.

At the first gathering of the 27-member council it was resolved to establish a disciplinary committee and an appeals tribunal.

Mr Davidson has been a member of the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales since 1974.

Mr Davidson said a priority in the new self regulatory set-up at Lloyd's would be "the disclosure of interests of working members of Lloyd's in the insurance business so there can be no question of secret deals".

On the question of conflicts of interest he said: "Our first task is to ensure there is appropriate disclosure. It may then be that the committee sees fit to recommend certain conflicts should be forbidden".

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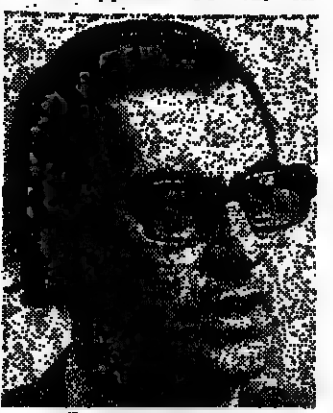
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Ian Hay Davison

Radical with ties to Whitehall

By Anthony Hilton, City Editor

"An impatient radical with a lot of clout" is how one senior City figure describes Mr Ian Hay Davison, a senior partner of Arthur Anderson, the chartered accountants, who was yesterday named as chief executive of Lloyd's.

Mr Davidson is heading a Lloyd's working party considering the disclosure of interest by working members at Lloyd's and the disclosure of reinsurance contracts in syndicate accounts.

He is severing his link with Arthur Anderson, where he has been a partner since 1966, but

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UDS rejects 'inadequate' bid

By Barrie Clement

Retailing group UDS yesterday described as "totally inadequate" the £191m bid from a consortium led by Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation.

In an official defence document, yet to be sent out, it is hoping to prove that stock market estimates of profits to January 29 this year are well below the final figure.

Most stockbrokers have estimated that the stores group, which includes Richard Shops and John Collier, will make about £12.5 pretax, compared with last year's £13.7m. But

observers' closer to the group suggest the actual figure will be substantially in excess of last year's taxable earnings. Pretax profits for 1980 were £24.1m.

The consortium bidding for the company, known as Bassishaw and half owned by Heron and half by institutions, has offered 100p a share, but UDS says its assets are worth more than 200p a share. Yesterday the shares climbed 3p to 99p after some defensive buying.

Sir Robert Clark, the newly appointed chairman of UDS, said in a preliminary letter to

shareholders, that the assumption that the group's "underlying trading position continues to deteriorate" was untrue.

Sir Robert said: "I confidently expect that changes which have already been implemented will be reflected in improved trading results for the second half of the current year. Furthermore, the offer of 100p seriously undervalues the very substantial assets which are employed in your group and which should be used to the benefit of all existing stockholders."

Largely already has a stake of 19 per cent, while directors account for another 1 per cent. The Prudential and Stockholders Investment Trust own a further 14 per cent between them.

Largely represents the interests of the Whitaker family, which was once heavily involved in the Lancashire textile industry. It is now run by Mr John Whitaker, and it also owns 78 per cent of the shares in Pool Holdings, a small northern property company.

Highams, which is one of Europe's biggest makers of sheets, pillow cases and blankets, made a half-year loss of £247,000 with little prospect of a profit for the year.

On the domestic front, the paper stressed that the assumed Public Sector Borrowing Requirement for 1983-84 of £8,000m and the consequent scope for £1,000m of tax cuts, was uncertain and provisional.

"Within a given PSBR at Budget time and assuming (what is by no means certain) there is scope for tax reductions, there may be a further choice to be made between tax reductions which go directly to help persons and those designed to help companies. Both are worthwhile."

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Japanese barred from rig repair

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

Government has prevented an American oil company from giving the Japanese their first toe-hold in the North Sea oil construction business, despite the commercial superiority of the Japanese bid for the work.

Conoco, one of the leading North Sea operating companies, has bowed to the Department of Energy pressure and has agreed in principle to repair rather than rebuild the platform for its Hutton field development.

Industry sources say that Conoco has agreed under duress to have the defective parts of the platform repaired, at the British yard which built them, even though Japanese firms had offered to rebuild the legs for less than what the British firms will take to simply repair them.

The legs are being built at the Highland Fabricators yard at Nigg Bay, in Ross and Cromarty. One of the blackest unemployment spots in Scotland. The yard is in the constituency of Mr Hamish Gray, the Energy Minister responsible for North Sea oil.

Mr Gray and other Government officials have put great pressure on Conoco not to have the platform rebuilt by the Japanese firms. The lowest Japanese tender is believed to have been roughly 5p per cent below the best tender by a British firm, which was submitted by the Ayrshire Marine Constructors yard at Hunterston in Ayrshire.

Industry and Whitehall sources say that it could cost Conoco more to repair the legs at the Highland Fabricators yard than the £16m it will cost to accept the cheapest rebuilding tender from Japan.

Union leaders attack Treasury review

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Renewed clashes between the Government and the trade unions erupted at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Council. The Treasury still had "no idea of when the economy would recover," the TUC claimed.

A review of economic prospects presented to the council by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, was not a meaningful basis for a discussion of the real economy, and contained less information than the Chancellor's autumn statement, union leaders said.

The unions accused ministers of laying blame increasingly on world events for Britain's problems rather than on government policies which had had a devastating effect on industry and jobs. The Treasury's document had said only that "all must change except the Government itself".

Sir Geoffrey's paper, intended as a discussion document, said that the world economy faced continuing stress and need for adjustment. Lower inflation

and interest rates were encouraging and there were signs of increased willingness to undertake the necessary adjustments in both developed and developing countries. "These developments coupled with moves to improve cooperation between major countries and to strengthen international financial institutions, should help to improve the prospect for recovery, although risks and uncertainties remain".

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On the domestic front, the

MARKET SUMMARY

Index climbs above 600 level again

The equity market went back through the 600 level yesterday by the overnight surge on Wall Street where the Dow Jones Industrial Average leapt 19 points on hopes of a cut in oil production by Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil producer.

The FT Index closed at its high for the day up 13.8 at 612.7 - the biggest one-day gain in two months.

Meanwhile, MFI Furniture Group looks set to make 1983 a year to remember.

News of the bumper spending spree at the New Year sales has sent analysts scurrying away to upgrade their original estimates of the outcome for the year.

Brokers Scrimgeour & Kemp Ge have just finished running their slide rules over the group and are now looking for at least £22m for the year compared with £15m in 1982.

Earlier estimates were between £17m and £19m. Scrimgeour says MFI is a good company doing better than most of its competitors. But they are unwilling to make any forecast on next year's profits but say that next year's trend will remain strong.

Since the interim figures were announced last July, showing pretax profits up from £4.9m to £7.1m, the share price has leapt from 70p to as new high of 162p. But yesterday they paused for

breath, losing 5p to 155p on profit-taking.

Gilts enjoyed selective support with the index-linked stocks being singled out by the institutions. Among them Treasury 2½ per cent 2011 leapt £1½ to £106½. Treasury 2½ per cent 2009 rose £1½ to £99½ and Treasury 2 per cent 1986 gained £1½ to £108½.

Straites Jones Capel say the institutions have switched from conventional gilts into index-linked until the market develops a definite trend.

As a result, the rest of the market was showing falls of up to 2½ with dealers bracing themselves for a new index-linked tap once the two existing taps have been exhausted.

The strength of the equity market was highlighted by BP's latest fund raising exercise. Scrimgeour & Kemp Ge and Hoare Govett, brokers, placed 5.6 million shares at about 295p to pay for the group's latest acquisition.

It has agreed to pay £16m for the Spanish animal feed group, Nutricion y Tecnicas Alimenticias (Nanta for short). Nanta's turnover last year amounted to £55m and the group employs about 800. BP rose 6p to 302p.

Also on the bid front, Mr Joe Hyman has bought another 1 million shares in Carrington Vytella, one of the biggest textile

groups, at 8½p a share. He now owns 10.1 million shares of 5.56 per cent of the equity. He believes Carrington should remain independent, despite ICT's decision to vote in favour of the Vytella bid.

The Straits Steamship company, which is 58 per cent owned by Ocean Transport and Trading, the shipping and freight group, yesterday announced an expansion of its lucrative Far Eastern property interests.

Straits is taking a 50 per cent stake in Pennant Holdings, an Australian property development company, at a cost of £3.7m as part of its planned diversification into property and engineering activities.

Last year Straits made pretax profits of £26.6m, against profits of £33.4m for the whole of OTT. OTT says it is looking for an even better performance from Straits in the year to December 1982, which may help quell fears that the final dividend will be watered because of poor group performance.

Avon Rubber leapt 5p to 98p on news that Mr James O'Hara had emerged as the mystery buyer of the shares. He now owns 875,000, including 375,000 held under the name of Max Morel.

Michael Clark

New deputy chairman at Royal

APPOINTMENTS

Sir John Cockney has been appointed a deputy chairman of Royal Insurance. He replaces Sir John Baring who has been a director since 1964 and a deputy chairman since 1974. Mr R D Broadley, a director of Baring Brothers & Co, has become a director of Royal Insurance.

Mr Richard Adams, formerly an assistant director of the international finance division at Barclays Bank International's head office in London has been appointed an international finance director.

Mr Derrick Waple, assistant general manager of Barclays central advances department, has been seconded to Anglo-Yugoslav (LD) as managing director. Mr Noel Beadle, former director at Barclays Bank International's head office, has become an assistant general manager of the central advances department.

Mr James F Vary has joined Premier Consolidated Oilfields as company secretary and executive officer. Mr Vary has been executive secretary of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association for the past three years. He was previously an executive of the Shell Group.

Mr John P de Bloq van Kaffeler has been appointed a director of Brown, Shipley & Co.

Mr Robin Moore, managing director of Atkins Planning, has been elected chairman of the Management Consultants Association's Council for this year. Mr Ian Hancock, managing director of Coopers & Lybrand Associates, has become vice-chairman.

Mr Scott Grier, previously director of financial operations, succeeds Captain Duncan McIntosh as managing director of Logansair. Captain McIntosh has retired.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		SOYABEAN MEAL	
Price in pounds per metric ton	Settle in pence per ton	Price in pounds per metric ton	Settle in pence per ton
High grade copper	910-11	143-00	143-00
Three months	910-11	143-00	143-00
Three months	910-11	143-00	143-00
Three months	910-11	143-00	143-00
Three months	910-11	143-00	143-00
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WALL STREET		CURRENCIES	
Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 5
Amr Inc	100.00	£/\$	1.6220
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C. Gordon Tether

The truth about our aid record

We have just been passing through the season of goodwill. It is also - as Scrooge would say - a time to look back at the year that has just passed.

And it has to be said that there has been a substantial admixture of the latter in the efforts British ministers have recently been making to demonstrate that, where overseas aid is concerned, we in this country are apt - to quote Mr Tim Eggar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Overseas Development - "to do ourselves down a bit too much".

To begin with, we have had Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, making a great song and dance about the fact that the aid flow from Britain will be increasing slightly faster in the next Budget year than inflation - it should come out about 3 per cent higher in real terms.

It is, of course, a matter for satisfaction that we are no longer cutting down assistance to the overseas poor. But, in putting this on record, Mr Pym put a considerable red herring into the debate on the adequacy of our contribution favourably with that of the Soviet Union.

When, after all, was it accepted that Russians' behaviour provided an appropriate measuring stick in matters of this kind? What he also omitted to do was to put Britain's enhanced generosity in the context of the recipient countries' fast-deteriorating economic circumstances.

It is important to understand that the indicated net level of British official aid - 0.44 per cent of the gross national product - is little more than half the target figure long since accepted as the minimum the advanced countries would have to aim for if the drive to eliminate world poverty was to stand any chance of becoming meaningful.

There is the further point that the additional British contribution will be no more than a drop in the ocean of financial need that has engulfed the developing world as the result of the steep rise in its debt servicing costs and the accompanying severe contraction in its commodity exports.

No less relevant is the fact that, one country's meat being so often another's poison, the developments that have cost the overseas poor so dear have benefited rich countries like Britain.

The British financial community has reaped an enormous harvest from the swollen debt payments that have crippled the overseas poor. Similarly the drop in their export earnings has meant huge import savings for us.

To have been willing to restore in increased aid no more than a tiny fraction of this immense bounty to the hard-pressed countries that furnished it can hardly be described as anything but the height of meanness.

Then there's the case of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Waxing eloquent last year about Britain's aid programme, he pointed out that "we were indeed" "one world institution". Having argued that we could not hope to understand, let alone overcome, the problems facing developing countries if we entertained a "too neatly simplified view" of how the world economy works, he went on to stress that trade remained the most effective means of strengthening the partnership between rich and poor countries.

Yet it is not precisely because Britain and other like-minded advanced countries have entertained a "too simplified view of how the world economy works" that it has now been reduced to a shambles?

And has that not, in the process, inflicted immense suffering on the poor countries and dislocated the trade that is "the most effective means" of strengthening the partnership between the "haves" and "have-nots"?

Clearly, if we really want to improve our "aid image", we must first get away from the hypocrisy.

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CURRENCIES

The pound closed slightly lower against the dollar but suffered more substantial falls against the leading European currencies.

The dollar rebounded from its lowest level against the pound since 1979, but still found ground overall.

The pound closed at 1.6220 (1.6245) against the dollar but two-year low of 83.5 (83.8), reflecting the pound's falls to DM 3.8090 (3.8350), Swiss franc 3.1750 (3.2250) and French franc 10.8100 (10.8688), £400 short.

MONEY MARKETS

In quiet trading, period rates edged up about 1/8 per cent in most cases. Sterling certificates of deposit dealers said this reflected a general lack of buyers, together with some insuring interest in the short dates.

Although London still believes US interest rates are headed lower, few operators seem prepared to enter the market.

The Bank of England supplied £423m of assistance on a day reckoned to be around French franc 10.8100 (10.8688), £400 short.

OCE-VAN DER GRINTEN N.V.

formerly named Van der Grinten N.V.

Venlo (Holland)

6½% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 1984.

Today drawn for redemption at par per debenture 1st 1982.

248 debentures of US\$ 1,000.

Lists containing the drawn debentures will be available at the offices of the Trustee and the Paying agents from October 15th, 1982.

The right of conversion for the above mentioned drawn debentures expires on November 30th, 1982.

The outstanding amount of the loan after the above mentioned drawing is US\$ 2,229,000.

The paying and conversion agents are the Head offices of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Amsterdam.

Pierson, Haidring & Pierson N.V., Amsterdam, Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg, N.M. Rothschild & Sons, London and European-American Bank & Trust Company, New York.

The Trustee: NEDERLANDSCHE TRUST-MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V.

Amsterdam, October 12th, 1982.

Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal 326-328.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146.

133 120 Asr Brit Ind Ord 133 - 6.4 4.8 7.8 10.2

150 117 Asr Brit Ind CULS 150 - 10.0 6.7 - -

74 57 Airbridge Group 65 +1 6.1 9.4 7.4 12.7

285 197 Airbridge & Rhodes 285 - 4.3 11.3 4.3 7.5

123 100 CCL 11.0% Conv Pref 123 +1 11.4 4.0 12.0 15.1

270 240 Cindico Group 247 - 17.6 7.1 10.0 11.2

151 125 Debonair Services 151 - 6.0 9.5 4.2 11.3

83 62 Frederick Parker 83 - 7.9 5.2 6.3 6.8

55 39 George Blair 55 - 8.4 10.3 3.1 6.1

100 78 Ind Prec Castings 100 - 7.3 9.1 10.2 12.9

123 100 Ind Prec Castings 123 - 15.7 11.6 - -

172 111 James Burroughs 172 - 7.5 6.2 3.8 7.8

260 172 Robert Jenkins 260 +1 9.6 5.6 12.4 13.8

83 34 Scrutons "A" 83 - 20.0 11.4 1.9 27.9

167 118 Torday & Carlisle 167 - 5.7 7.7 9.6 11.6

29 21 Unifac Holdings 29 - 11.4 9.5 5.4 9.2

85 71 Walker Alexander 85 - 0.46 1.9 - -

251 214 W.S. Yates 251 - 6.4 8.6 5.3 7.6

254 - 14.5 5.7 6.3 14.1

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RUGBY UNION: THE DAYS OF A GREAT INTERNATIONAL ARE NUMBERED

Laidlaw new captain of Scotland

By Iain Mackenzie

The dropping of Andy Irvine, the Heriot's Scotland and Lions' full back, as captain of Scotland was the only surprise yesterday when the selectors announced the side to meet the champions, Ireland, at the start of the 1983 five-nations championship at Murrayfield a week on Saturday. The job has been given to Roy Laidlaw, the 29-year-old Jed-Forest scrum half, who will win his nineteenth full cap against the Irish.

It will be Irvine's fifty-second cap and the man most likely to succeed him, Peter Dods, of Calia, must be confident once more with a seat on the replacement bench. Irvine's loss to the captaincy has given rise to further speculation that his international days are numbered.

Irvine, first honoured by Scotland 11 years ago, has been on two Lions tours of South Africa and one to New Zealand. He is approaching the status of a veteran, and although at the start of this season he expressed the hope that he might make one final tour with the Lions to New Zealand next summer, an early season injury kept him out of the game for several weeks. In a television interview on New Year's Day he was no more than lukewarm



Laidlaw: a popular choice at the prospect of facing the All Blacks again.

Apart from the removal of Dods in the back from the team who beat the Fijians 32-12 is forced on the selectors by the outside half John Rutherford's continued absence.

through injury. Ron Wilson of London Scottish, has been asked to deputise.

There are two changes in the pack. David Leslie of Calia, who was unable to tour Australia last summer because of a broken leg, has taken over on the flank from his club colleague, Derek White, and Iain Paxton, of Selkirk, is preferred to Glasgow Academical, John Beattie at No. 8. Bill Cuthbertson, the Harlequins lock, has been included but will have to pass a fitness test on Sunday.

Laidlaw, an electrician from Jedburgh, is a likable character, one of the most assuming on the international scene, and is popular with almost everyone in Scottish rugby. His constant refusal to leave Jed-Forest, a struggling small-town club, for one such as Calia or Heriot's, typifies his enthusiasm for the game at that level, his dedication and loyalty.

"Of course I am very pleased to have been chosen to lead Scotland for the first time in a full international," he said yesterday. "I am aware that Andy has done a tremendous job over the last few seasons and I have a lot to live up to. You can be sure that I will do my very best to maintain his standards."

Laidlaw is the first Jed-Forest man to lead Scotland in the club's 92-year history, but he is not without experience as a captain. He was club captain in 1980-81 and 1981-82, is the present South of Scotland captain, has led the Scots on a short tour of France, and was captain in the match against Fiji in September when Irvine was unavailable. By coincidence Irvine and Laidlaw will be on opposite sides on Saturday when Heriot's and Jed-Forest meet in a national league game against a Rest XV on Sunday.

There are doubts regarding Clive Fitzgerald, the Irish captain, the full back, Hugo MacNeill, and the reserve hooker, John Cantello. The selectors will also name the A and B sides.

Doubts over Irish team

Ireland's selectors face an anxious weekend in Dublin as they prepare the international training session during which a full-scale practice match will be played by the international side against a Rest XV on Sunday.

There are doubts regarding Clive Fitzgerald, the Irish captain, the full back, Hugo MacNeill, and the reserve hooker, John Cantello. The selectors will also name the A and B sides.

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Pat Koechlin-Smythe settles into her new role as showjumping president

From the saddle into the seat of power

Pat Koechlin-Smythe, idol of the British public in the 1950s and the most famous woman rider the sport has known, has recently returned to the forefront of British showjumping on January 1. This time it is not as a rider but as president of the British Show Jumping Association. She is the first woman to hold the post, but then Mrs Koechlin-Smythe is no stranger to the setting of precedents. When, as Pat Smythe, she rode for Britain in the 1956 Olympic team she became the first woman rider to compete in an Olympic show jumping event (the team won the bronze medal).

Last month she flew in for the Olympia International, Amid a mass of meetings and greetings she had this to say on her new role. "It will make no difference being a woman president but I hope I can contribute for so long and having my international experience and contacts." She succeeds the Duke of Wellington.

Mrs Koechlin-Smythe's progression from rider to administrator has a current parallel in tennis. This month Virginia Wade became the first woman to be elected to the committee of the English Lawn Tennis Club. Both have made spectacular contributions to their sports as "players" and both now seek to give back to the sport some of the knowledge they have gained.

Mrs Koechlin-Smythe's record during her 17-year career was formidable. She first jumped abroad as a member of the British team in 1947 and during the following decade and a half won nearly every main title open to her. It was at Haringey, in the Horse of the Year Show, 1950, that she first indicated herself to the British public when, riding Finality, she fought an epic duel with Colonel Harry Llewellyn on Foxhunter in the Puissance competition.

They tied equal first. Finality was only 13 hands high and was out of a milk pony whereas Foxhunter stood at more than 17 hands. This was the first Horse of the Year Show ever televised.

By then Mrs Koechlin-Smythe had already been leading show jumper of the year in 1949 - a title she regained in 1958 (with Ted Edgar) and again in 1962 (with European Ladies' Champion Lady Margaret).

She still rode in 1963 was a member of the team which carried home the Nations Cup from Toronto. It was only the second year that the British team had won the Stockholm Olympics followed in 1956 and she was again in the Olympic team at Rome in 1960.

Now, aged 54, but with the same natural charm that won over her public as a girl, it is 19 years since Mrs Koechlin-Smythe last jumped for Britain. Since her marriage in



Another clearance for Pat Smythe and Flanagan. Together they helped Britain take their place in the team event in the 1956 Olympic equestrian competition at Stockholm.

The two-year presidency of the BSJA is not her first venture into show jumping administration. She has been on the BSJA International Affairs Committee since the early 1960s and has attended at least one of the usual two meetings every year. Her new role as president is non-executive but she intends to go to as many meetings as she can "so I can be at fault with the policies of the executive committee and be available for comment and advice."

In that way I can provide a liaison between the BSJA and British Equestrian Federation (BEF) as the subject of the new-killing drug, Bute, which has recently been in the news after accusations about its misuse. Mrs Koechlin-Smythe says "It is a subject which should be left to the experts" but she admitted to using the drug during her competitive years. It was only after several minutes discussion on the subject that it transpired she meant she had used the drug for herself (she suffered from arthritis) and never on her horses.

Now, aged 54, but with the same natural charm that won over her public as a girl, it is 19 years since Mrs Koechlin-Smythe last jumped for Britain. Since her marriage in

1963 to Samuel Koechlin, a Swiss lawyer, she has lived mainly in Switzerland. Their house, 15 kilometers outside Basel, has two of the fields surrounding their border France.

In addition to her role as wife and mother (Monica was born in 1966 and Lucy in 1968) she has found time to write eight more books. She wrote 13 while still competing, including her much acclaimed autobiography *Jump for Joy* (1954).

The family still have their home in England, Sudgrove House, at Midsen in Gloucestershire which was bought by Mrs Koechlin-Smythe three years before she was married. It was at Midsen that she met her husband, when Samuel Koechlin first came to England in 1949 to study at the London School of Economics he enquired after a suitable place to keep his eventing horses. Mrs Koechlin-Smythe and her mother rented from the Wills estate.

The suggestion was taken up - not least on account of the house's proximity to Badminton where Mr Koechlin competed on several occasions. It was a fortuitous arrangement in every way. Now the time they spend at Sudgrove is dictated by school terms. "It is usually England for holidays and Switzerland for work and school". During the term students from the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester live at Sudgrove.

She still rides, as do all her family. For Mrs Koechlin-Smythe it is because of the success of two hip replacement operations. "It is

marvellous. I can do everything now - water, ride, ride. They keep horses both in Switzerland and at Sudgrove. Both their children enjoy riding and have competed successfully in local shows and hunter trials on home-bred ponies. They are members of the Cotswold Pony Club. But they are unlikely to make a career of showjumping. Mr Koechlin-Smythe says that the Swiss give little encouragement to children. "School hours are long and tough with Saturday morning school, as well, so there is very little time for sport in the Swiss school system". In addition the holidays are short and in the winter the girls ski as much as possible.

Of her years in the British team Mrs Koechlin-Smythe says that the memories and not only because of the showjumping... "I was brought up during the war and had never travelled and I used the chance of travelling for furthering my education with such things as visits to the Prado in Madrid and the Louvre in Paris."

This statement, more than an outlier, reflects the change which has taken place in showjumping during the last 20 years. Few of our top class showjumpers today have time to spend on hobbies and interests outside the hectic schedule imposed by the demands of the competitive international circuit. Mr Koechlin-Smythe thinks that it was probably more fun to be in the team, in her day, although quickly admitted that even in her younger days she had good horses to ride. "I'd love to be jumping still".

Jenny MacArthur

France's new-look second row

The French team to play England at Twickenham on Saturday week in the first round of the five nations championship wears an experienced air in all save one department, the second row of the scrum, where France were such desperate trouble throughout most of last season.

The two locks are Jean-Charles Orso and Jean Codornis, who appeared together for France B against Wales at Pontypool Park last November, and failed to distinguish themselves in the lineup, which was a minor epic of obstruction. The French selectors, however, thought sufficiently well of Orso, who is 24, to play him in the two internationals against Argentina and

Condom comes in ahead of the 34-year-old Daniel Revallier, whose season has been affected by injury.

Once more, the French have not been afraid to make wholesale changes, the backs and the back row feeling the wind keenest. Of those who played in the last championship game, against Ireland last March, only Christian Belascan remains in his original position; Serge Blanco moves to his favoured position, full back.

Belascan, from Bayonne, played throughout last season's tournament and is now partnered by the minute Didier Codornis, capped 10 times before last season. Otherwise the back division is that which played in the second international

against Argentina last November, when Gerald Martinez led France to a 13-6 win. The captaincy now reverts to Jean-Pierre Rives, who did not play against the Argentinians because of injury. He will be happy to have a solid and experienced front row, and that immense performer, Jean-Luc Joliet, restored to full health in the back row.

There are doubts regarding Clive Fitzgerald, the Irish captain, the full back, Hugo MacNeill, and the reserve hooker, John Cantello. The selectors will also name the A and B sides.

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SKIING

New World Cup washout

Innsbruck (Reuters) - Two women's World Cup super giant slalom events, rescheduled for the Austrian ski resort of Wildschönau in the Tyrol, have been called off. The events, due to take place this Saturday and Sunday, cannot be held because of warm weather and rain.

The races were originally set for Pfronten in West Germany and Zell am See in Austria but were switched because of lack of snow. "It is pouring with rain and we have no snow up to 2,000 metres," a spokesman said.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Ringer: no action taken

No disciplinary action is to be taken against Paul Ringer, the Cardiff Dragons forward who hit one of his own players during the club's second division game against Blackpool on Sunday.

Ringer, sent off in the infamous England-Wales rugby union international at Twickenham in 1980, punched his own stand off Gordon Pritchard.

The incident arose after a tackle involving three Cardiff players and Ringer was struck by a boot. Ron Jones, the Cardiff managing director, said "It is a storm in a teacup. There is absolutely no question of disciplinary action being taken against Ringer. He and Pritchard are

BOXING

Fans help coach to Sibson's side

Midlands boxing enthusiasts have raised £500 to send Jim Knight, Tony Sibson's trainer during his amateur career, to the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham.

The former British world middleweight title match on February 11, Knight, aged 72, also trained Sibson for several of his professional fights.

Among those who have subscribed to the fund is the wife of the former British heavyweight champion, Jack Gardner. Sibson will do the last ten days of his training at the championship venue.

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Please write for an application form to: Miss Sheena G. Ross, Senior Personnel Officer, Glaxo Holdings p.l.c., Clerges House, 6-12 Clerges Street, London W1Y 8DH.

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Recruitment Consultants

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

Applications are invited from professional secretaries for the post of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT, within the Royal College of Physicians of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the library and will be expected to provide a high standard of service to the College. The successful candidate will have a good education, several years senior level experience (including WP and shorthand) and will be a native English speaker. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, have a calm, flexible personality and cope well with pressure.

Further particulars from the Librarian, Royal College of Physicians of London, 11 St Andrews Place, London, NW1 8AB. Closing date Friday, January 21st.

Kingsway Temporary Staff Consultants

DUKE STREET HOUSE 415-417 OXFORD STREET LONDON W1 (Opposite Selfridges) Tel 01-429 5888

LEGAL SECRETARY

Large prestigious firm of City Solicitors require a Legal Secretary with experience of company law. Good audio speed of 60 wpm. The successful candidate will be helpful, Age 23-30. Salary £7,000 + excellent benefits. £30 - £30. Contact Career Choice 488 9327.

PERSONNEL OFFICER

Position City C.A., experienced person (late 20s-early 30s) with background and strong but attractive personality responsible for recruitment. Must have a good education, several years senior level experience (including WP and shorthand) and will be a native English speaker. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, have a calm, flexible personality and cope well with pressure.

£7,250 c. International Travel Company SW3

Requires shorthand secretary for Financial Director. Interesting position in young office. Some accounting knowledge an advantage. Please apply, in first instance, with detailed C.V. to Mrs P. Powell, c/o 83 Horse Lane, London SW24.

SECRETARY/PA

To run new fast-growing commercial operation in W1. Legal and bookkeeping experience essential. Salary negotiable. Phone 486 9721 Ref. AG

SECRETARY/PA £7,500
City C.A. requires a well presented female, aged 25-35, with a good education and strong but attractive personality responsible for recruitment. Must have a good education, several years senior level experience (including WP and shorthand) and will be a native English speaker. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, have a calm, flexible personality and cope well with pressure.

£8,000+ Sec/PA/Office

for expanding international Trading Co. Good salary required but will have to be met with exp. duties.

Billing Sec. £6,500

Billing Sec. with fluent French to work in Marketing Dept. of International Organisation. Good English SH required. Age 22+

Temp Secs.

We are recruiting experienced temp. Secs. for assignments with our West End clients.

Head St. Bureau
22 South Molton St.
W1
Tel: 01-763 5500

SECRETARY/PA

City C.A. requires a well presented female, aged 25-35, with a good education and strong but attractive personality responsible for recruitment. Must have a good education, several years senior level experience (including WP and shorthand) and will be a native English speaker. The successful candidate will be aged 25-35, have a calm, flexible personality and cope well with pressure.

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PERSONAL FRIDAY

to £5,500. Very varied work. Some travel. Good salary. Good benefits. Good working conditions. Good working hours. Good working environment. Good working facilities. Good working opportunities. Good working prospects. Good working future. Good working success. Good working happiness. Good working satisfaction. Good working fulfillment. Good working achievement. Good working contribution. Good working impact. Good working influence. Good working power. Good working authority. Good working respect. Good working admiration. Good working appreciation. Good working gratitude. Good working love. Good working affection. Good working fondness. Good working liking. Good working preference. Good working choice. Good working selection. Good working decision. Good working action. Good working result. Good working outcome. Good working benefit. Good working advantage. Good working gain. Good working profit. Good working success. Good working achievement. Good working contribution. 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TV/LONDON

11.00 Out of School Clubs: **Footpops!** Starts 9.45 Signs and gestures in communication; 10.00 Part one of *Aczy: 10.15 Micro-switches and light-sensitive devices*; 10.30 Wild life around suburban schools; 10.45 Living and Growing.

11.00 **Seaside Street:** Learning with the Muppets.

12.00 **Tweline and Claudia:** A tale of a dog and a cat. The voices are Gerry Cowan's and Tessa Walters (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 *Getup and Get with Beryl Reid*; 12.30 *The Savannah:* Australian family sad. The letter which tells of a wife's unfaithfulness.

1.00 **News:** 1.20 *Thames area news.*

1.30 **Crown Court:** The jury returns its verdict in the case of the couple (Paul Williamson and Anne Stallybras) accused of kidnapping and imprisoning their daughter.

2.00 **A Plus:** Interview with George Cole; and a six-minute version of *Flash*.

2.30 **Plays for Puddles:** *Cupid's Darts:* The tale of a "writer and spring" relationship between an elderly professor (Robin Bailey) and a young classmate (Leslie Ash) (1).

3.30 **Survival:** Right First Time: The wildlife and mineral wealth of Alaska (2).

4.00 **Teletext:** Repeat screening of the tale first shown at 12.00 on 4.15 *Dangermouse*: episode four; 4.15 *Madabout:* First in a series of programmes devoted to programmes with a passionate interest in something or other. Today: *Whims.* The guest is *Jon Pertwee.*

4.45 **The Coral Islands:** Episode one of a nine-part serialization of the adventure classic about the shipwrecked young lady in the 1850s. Filmed in Samoa and Australia; 5.15 *Private Benjamin:* American army comedy series starring Lorna Patterson and Hal Williams.

5.45 **News:** 6.00 *Thames news.* 6.30 *Thames Sport.* With Dave Thompson. National and international coverage.

6.55 **Doctor in the House:** Highlights from the movies fashioned from Richard Gordon's light-hearted books about the medical world. The films include *Doctor in the House* (the trend setter), *Doctor at Sea* and *Doctor in Love.* The stellar line-up includes: *Duff* Bogarde, Keamson More, Leslie Phillips, James Robertson Justice (as the fiery Sir Lancelot Spragg), John Gielgud, Kenneth Cope, Pamela Flindley and Irene Handl.

7.25 **Film:** *Superman* (1978) Hugely enjoyable movie version of the famous comic strip about the newspaper reporter who is actually a superhero man full of wrongs. What is more, he can fly. Starring Christopher Reeve (tautest cast in the title role), Margot Kidder and, as the arch-villain, Gene Hackman. Briefed by the series' Marlon Brando. Director: Richard Donner.

10.00 **News:** -Thames area news headlines.

10.30 **Boat Show 1982:** The Greek Isles come to Earls Court in London. Exhibits include some of the world's craft used during the *Atlantic* and *Kent* and we also see an air-sea rescue display by the Royal Navy.

11.15 **Los Gents:** A football star is sued for injuring an opponent, and the "tribe" carries out an investigation into the subject of violence in sports and movies. With Edward Asner.

12.15 **Close:** Sir Michael Hordern reads from the records of Lancelotti Andrews.

4.65. Other Users: Other & Unknown

Cooperative Band: Malcolm Arnold, Eric Ball, Edward

Radio 1

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WONDERFUL FEET - **THE** **HUGE CAST**
NE, Theatre Royal OC 236 **Dinner, Diner**

THE SONG AN
OF MARTI
THE SONG AN
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THE SONG AN
OF MARTI

1.50 "... elaborate, sum-
of tracks and enchanting
Shirley 15mins. THE 1
night, former 7.30 "

by Jan Quinlan. A
£1.00

THE PLAGUE DOES PG (A) Se
drops wk-dys 1.40, 5.00, 8.10. Se
drops Sun 4.15, 7.15. All Sent Book
able at Box Office or by Post. Arrive

Stephen Wilk: Meta filter. Until 9 Jan. Jennifer Bartlett. Until 13 Feb. Eric Gill and Wyndham Lewis. Until 8 May. Ads from Wichita 10-5-80. Same

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

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Author: *John R. H. Coates, University of Cambridge*

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United and A Grant to S L
Smith 6-1, 6-2.

01-278 9161

United and A Grant by S L
Smith 6-1, 6-2.



Seas pounding the promenade at the North Shore, in Blackpool, during yesterday's search for bodies.

Four drown after dog leaps into the sea

Continued from page 1

from the sea by a tug-of-war", Mr Johnson said.

Asked if there was any official procedure for officers to follow in rescue attempts, he said: "They simply think instinctively in a case like this."

"If they see the person to be rescued is close to the sea wall, they are tempted to get in and quickly and rescue him even if the sea is rather rough."

Within three minutes of receiving the call at RAF Valley, Anglesea, 22 Squadron were airborne but after a 25-minute flight to Blackpool people had been in the water for about an hour and a half.

Five minutes after arriving at the body of PC Morrison was spotted. "We did not know he had been in the water at that time for an hour and a half," Flight Lieutenant Bob Commander said.

"It was quite a reasonable sea state about 100 yds off shore but in shore the wind was throwing waves about 20 ft into the air across the promenade."

"From our point of view it was OK to operate but for anybody in the water it was impossible."

Only "a miracle" could save the missing police officers, the coastguard regional rescue centre said. At least 60 people, including members of the emergency services and the public, were assisting in the search along the coast. As the tide receded, efforts were being concentrated on a search of the beaches.

A coastguard spokesman described the conditions as "very rough". "Anyone in the water near the wall risked being battered against it," he said.

Obviously you try to look on the bright side, but in my opinion there's no hope of anyone in the water surviving. But the search for those still missing had to be called off as the light and conditions worsened.

Andrew Stringer, a freelance journalist, rescued his mount from a swollen river yesterday (Our York Correspondent writes).

NUM staff will confront Scargill on work conditions

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Simmering discontent among staff employed at the National Union of Mineworkers' headquarters in London is likely to come to a head tomorrow when white-collar officials confront Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, with a list of complaints about the treatment of office workers.

Mr Scargill is due to meet the two top officials of the Colliery Officials and Staff Association (COSA) section of the union which represents the 60 or more head office staff, to discuss cost-cutting measures that have been introduced after an internal investigation of the union's finance department.

Leaders of the white-collar section believe that since Mr Scargill became president in April staff at the Euston Road headquarters have faced changes in working practices and in some cases in agreements without consultation.

Mr Scargill, who was not

available for comment last night, has said that changes in the union's financial operations were recommended by the report produced in November by a firm of London accountants and so far 28 of them have been implemented by the national executive.

Mr John Varley and Mr Trevor Bell, president and general secretary respectively of the white-collar section, will emphasize at tomorrow's meeting that the NUM's employees are being treated in a manner that Mr Scargill would not tolerate from the National Coal Board.

The COSA officials believe that the reason for changes in working practices at Euston Road are an attempt to persuade staff to leave before the union moves its headquarters to Sheffield, possibly before the end of the year. That has been firmly denied by Mr Scargill.

The accountants' report recommends that in future all expenditure nationally will have to be approved by the relevant union committee and those approvals will be logged in "manuals" for use as a guide on spending in later years.

The accountants are believed to have found evidence of poor financial control and have recommended that previous practices of holding cash at the head office should be changed, with funds being invested to earn income for the union.

Mr Bell said last night that he did not object to moves to tighten the union's financial arrangements but staff were complaining about other restrictions, such as a ban on overtime and limitations on the scope of operations of departmental heads at the NUM.

He denied reports that typists at the London headquarters had been earning an average of £150.

Frank Johnson in Bolsover

Skinner's brain is all right - he has a note to prove it

To the Derbyshire constituency of Bolsover, first stop of a British journey in the parliamentary recess, for an audience with our greatest heckler, Mr Dennis Skinner

Mr Skinner, who resides in this column throughout the parliamentary year, received me at his retreat: 86 Thane Street, Clay Cross. It was as well I had not called the previous night, he said. For he had been at snooker. "Beat a fella in three frames who is in the first team. They'll all be talking about it today, at least I hope they are."

The spiritual leader of unnumbered, devout proletarians throughout the land wore simple, red carpet slippers. Protocol dictated that his wife, Mary, should offer me a cup of tea and that I, after seeking assurances that the kettle was not being put on especially for me, should accept.

The Skinners own the house. The architecture is 1940s council: Art Deco Baroque. Not that it had ever actually been a council house for it would then have been unthinkable for Mr Skinner to have availed himself of Tory legislation and to have bought the property. Not long ago, in the Commons, some Tory backbencher made such a charge. Against Mr Skinner's election agent and it took Mr Skinner several heckles and a point of order to rebut it.

Mr Skinner did live in a council house. But on election in 1970, he thought it improper to continue to do so now he was drawing an MP's rather than a miner's pay.

He pointed to various trophies of his career, including two lamps for addressing the massed South Wales miners. You were only allowed to address them twice in any one lifetime, he explained. "But how many times did I address them?" I inquired. "Twice," Mr Skinner assured, "same as me, same as anyone." Then there was an engraving from Gateshead. "I enjoyed speaking at that meeting because Horam had to move the vote of thanks." (Horam, the then Labour member for Gateshead, West, later defected to the SDP.)

A man in overalls, who had knocked on Mr Skinner's front door, was invited in. He had a relative with a problem. The relative did not live in Mr Skinner's constituency, but in another Labour one not far

away. Yet he and the relative agreed that Mr Skinner was the man who could help. The problem was a slipped disc for which the relative was only getting 10 per cent.

"Final, or provisional?" Mr Skinner asked, displaying a practised command of national insurance. The visitor was not sure. Ten per cent did not sound right to Mr Skinner. There might have to be an appeal. He explained that, because it was not his constituency, he could not give advice officially, but suggested that the relative none the less telephone him. Mr Skinner's world is very much concerned with slipped discs, disability awards, and sundry physical disasters. He has an almost romantic feel for the apparatus of the welfare state rather in the way that say Mr Julian Amery, has for that of the Armed Forces.

As we toured the constituency, a women approached him and talked in detail about her various operations. There was not enough blood reaching her head, it seemed. So she was off to Sheffield that afternoon. "For a brain scan?" Mr Skinner inquired, authoritatively.

Yes, apparently. "Dr Davies?" Mr Skinner asked. "I saw him for seven weeks. So I fell off my bike that time. So I am the only MP with a certificate to prove that my brain's all right."

"Get on with yer, Dennis," the woman laughed as she contentedly got into the car taking her to Sheffield. Mr Skinner is in that category known as superb constituency MP. This is not a matter of ideology, examples are to be found among his enemies on the Labour right, and for that matter, among Tories. It is a matter of temperament. Mr Skinner relishes tribunals and pension appeals.

He has always lived in Clay Cross. Was it true he did not own a passport? It was true. Had he never been abroad? Oh, aye. Where? Vienna. NUM delegation years ago. What did he think of the place? Didn't like it. The food, for one thing. It was all strudels or whatever they called it. He came back early at his own expense. "But don't make too much of that," he said, "because it might offend the

people who took the trouble to send me."

As we wandered around the superb, windswept moors and farmland in between the mining villages of his constituency, he was a Heathcliff figure - slim, younger than his 50 years, with thick, dark hair and a long, handsome face.

He is melancholy, too, given to such observations as: "If you don't know sadness, you don't know happiness, d'yer?" But, as we went through a village called Creswell he was in good spirits.

"I appeared personally before the rent tribunal, representing 250 people, against the coal board. I selected the six best witnesses. 'Have you actually seen the rats for yourself, Mrs Smith?' and, of course, her answer was: 'Yes, We won.'"

He started singing. He used to go round the clubs as a youth, imitating Johnny Ray, Guy Mitchell, Frankie Lane and Slim Whitman. Did I remember Slim Whitman? I was remembered even less about Slim Whitman than about Walt Whitman. So Mr Skinner explained: "High, whining voice, like mine. Used to sing 'Rose Marie.' Mr Skinner broke into song. The tune was 'Shall We Dance?' from *The King and I*, but the words were what he sang one year at the Labour conference revue. He explained just after Mr Roy Jenkins had made that speech about the SDP being like an aeroplane about to take off and all those right-wing Labour MPs were dithering about whether to join him.

Will they go - with a plane on the runway
Will they fly? Will they go -
Say an' revert when they really mean goodbye
But perchance, when the last drop of claret has run dry
Will they still cling together -
Lord George Brown and Susan Stelman
Or will Steel come and take the show?

On the clear understanding,
That they cannot make their minds up
Will they go
Oh, for Chrissake, let me go.

His Whitmanesque tone cut through the Derbyshire wind. "Who wrote those words," I demanded. "I did, of course," he said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

Scottish paintings from Stirling, MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr: Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (from today until Jan 29).

Turner Watercolours. The Vaughan Bequest, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Princes Street, Edinburgh: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 31).

Masks. The Craft Centre, Royal Exchange Theatre, St Ann's Square, Manchester: Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri 11 to 7, Wed 11 to 2.30, Sat 11 to 4.30 (until Jan 29).

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs of folk life: Prints of aspects of rural life in South Wales since the 1920s. Welsh Folk Museum, St Fagans, Cardiff: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until Feb 28).

Early views of Scotland: Prints and drawings showing the changes in attitude to the Scottish landscape. Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until end of Jan).

Fiftieth anniversary exhibition of Clyde Shipyards and Model Makers Society, Museum of Transport, 35 Albert Drive, Glasgow: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 24).

Illustrations by Arthur Rackham. Portsmouth City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Old Portsmouth: Mon to Sun 10.30 to 5 (until Jan 29).

Victorian record organs and harmoniums from the 1840s to the turn of century. Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Kelghley: Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (until March 6).

Harveys history of wine collection. Bourneborough: The Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, East Cliff, Bournemouth: Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5 (until March 5).

Susan Ferrier (1782-1854), her life and work. National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1 (until Jan 31).

Paintings and drawings by Jack Coultard. Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford: Tues to Sun 10 to 7 (until Jan 16).

Recent painting and glass. Including work by Bridget Riley. Oxfordshire County Museum, Woodstock: Tues to Fri 4, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 30).

Concert by BBC Philharmonic Orchestra, Ulster Hall, Belfast, 7.45.

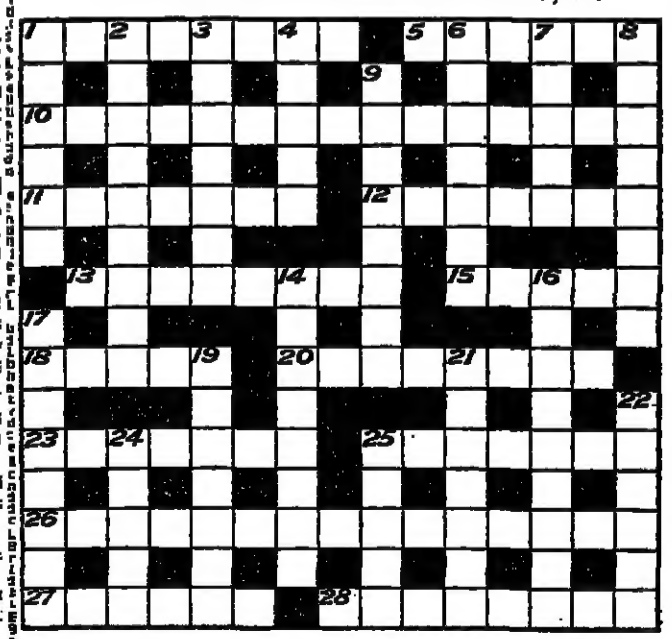
City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, a programme of Haydn, Ravel and Mendelssohn. Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

The Allegro String Quartet, with Patrick Ireland, John Player Lunchtime Concert, St George's Brandon Hill, Bristol.

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia of England, City Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, 7.45.

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia of England, City Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, 7.45.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,020



ACROSS

- Sweet point - perhaps that makes sense (8).
- Spirit of one kind about (6).
- Number one writers (15).
- Such tricks needed in the place of Beauty? (7).
- Girl - one of the London school? (7).
- Obtain service in the continent for instance (4,4).
- Fells? Could be fells (5).
- Please do appear relaxed in this (5,4).
- Ice-delta breaking up - it's ticklish (8).
- Walton has a tendency to make one gently brilliant (7).
- Pitman using a lady Mrs Leo Hunter impersonated (7).
- Moderate place to find refuge (6-3-3-4).
- The eighties, maybe. Sounds rotten (6).
- Quoted cases, and failed (8).

DOWN

- Lays hold of, right in the pants (6).
- Important point with constituents (9).
- Daily prescription? (7).
- A small perceived in our party (5).

Times world wide

Noon in London is 7 am in New York, 4 am in San Francisco, 9 pm in Tokyo, 11 pm in Canberra, 2 pm in Johannesburg, 4 pm in Kenya, 1 pm in Nigeria, 3 pm in Moscow, 8 pm in Hongkong.

Anniversaries

Births: Richard II, Bordeaux, France, 1367; Jacques-Etienne Montgolfier, balloonist, Annanay, France, 1745; Paul Gustave Doré, artist, Strasbourg, 1832; Carl Sandburg, poet, Galesburg, Illinois, 1878; Dealer to Fanny Barney, diarist, London, 1840; Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, Oyster Bay, New York, 1919.

Today is the Feast of the Epiphany. In the East it was originally kept to celebrate the baptism of Christ, but in about the fourth century in the West it became associated with his manifestation to the Gentiles, expressly to the Magi. In England on this day, the sovereign (since George III, the sovereign's representative) makes the traditional offering of gold, frankincense and myrrh in the Chapel Royal.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: One meeting: Lingfield Park (1.01).

Tennis: World doubles championship, Royal Albert Hall, London (11 and 6).

Golf: President's Putter (Rye, from 8.15).

Hypothermia

The British Red Cross Society gives a warning of the risk of hypothermia to people of all ages. Babies can have difficulty regulating their body temperatures, just like elderly people, but anybody exposed to extreme cold for long periods is at risk.

Old people are more susceptible to hypothermia now that the winter months are here, the society says, but the public should know how to recognize the condition in anyone and be able to act.

Someone suffering from hypothermia will appear pale and be abnormally cold to the touch. Babies, however, can still look quite healthy, and the signs may be in their behaviour: they may be unusually quiet and drowsy and refuse food.

The right way to help is to warm the patient up gradually using blankets while increasing the temperature in the room. Do NOT use hot water bottles or electric blankets because the sudden heat will affect blood to the surface and away from vital organs.

Do NOT give the patient alcohol either. This will affect the blood circulation and could make the patient feel colder. Hot, sweet drinks are recommended.

Get medical help if a patient continues to give cause for concern.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Boys	Sells
Australia \$	1.70	1.63
Austria Sch	28.30	26.30
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.25
Canada \$	1.07	1.09
Denmark Kr	13.98	13.28
Finland Mk	8.92	8.42
France Fr	11.15	10.65
Germany DM	3.98	3.75
Greece Dr	129.00	120.00
Hongkong \$	10.90	10.35
Ireland Pt	1.20	1.14
Italy Lira	2250.00	2150.00
Japan Yen	396.00	370.00
Netherlands Gld	4.40	4.16
Norway Kr	11.50	11.15
Portugal Esc	166.00	146.00
Spain Ptas	205.00	199.00
Sweden Kr	12.25	11.60
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.14
USA \$	1.67	1.61
Yugoslavia Dnr	127.00	117.00

Notes for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Discount rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 326.1.

London: The FT Index closed up 13.8 at 612.7.

Roads

London and the South-east: Boat Show opens today, affecting Watford and Old Brompton Road, Epsom Court, A41: One lane southbound on Watford Way at junction with Colindale Lane, Hendon, A21: Emergency roadworks at Ashbury, Kent, junction with A262.

Midlands: M1: One carriageway shared from junctions 16 (Northampton) to 18 (Rugby), A41: One lane only Newport to Whitchurch, A47: One lane only, temporary signals, on Norwich to Great Yarmouth Road, at Blofield bypass.

Wales and West: M5: Outside lane only, northbound, at junction 26 (Wellingborough), A55: Temporary signals from Bangor to Conwy Road at Penmaenbach tunnel, Gwynedd, A350: Temporary lights from Poole to Blandford Forum Road at Sturminster Marshall, Dorset.

Scotland: A1: One lane only, temporary signals, near Haddington, East Lothian, A92: One lane only, south of Inverkeithing, A82: Temporary signals at Derry Darroch Bridge.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Express says that Mr Yuri Andropov's latest offer of a non-aggression pact between the Soviet block and Nato "is neither good diplomacy nor even clever propaganda. Two-way, verifiable disarmament is a much better means of easing tension", the paper says.

It was the imminent threat of the Australians' beating England at cricket that spurred the BBC into broadcasting the final days, the final hours, of the final Test match, the Daily Mirror says. "It was a crisis and the BBC rose to it. If only it had come a little later this month it would have carried straight on into broadcast TV, and the corporation would have achieved another first. Round-the-clock television."

The New York Times warned the Reagan Administration yesterday to stop interfering in Nicaragua. The paper noted that the Congress had told the President that he might not use American arms or manpower against the Sandinista regime.

Its Bay of Pigs, the paper said, "Let President Reagan heed the views of Congress and end this meddling before it turns into something worse than an embarrassment."

Weather forecast

A very strong SW airstream with embedded troughs of low pressure will cover Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, E Midlands, E England, East, clearing, becoming mostly dry, bright or sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh to strong, locally gale; max temp 5 to 10 (40 to 50).
W Midlands, S, SW England, Channel Islands: Rain, scattered showers later and bright intervals; wind SW, strong to gale; max 7 to 12 (45 to 50).
W Midlands, Wales, NW, central N and NE England: Rain at first, bright intervals and showers, snow likely on hills with drifting; icy patches; wind SW, strong to gale; max 7 to 12 (45 to 50).
Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NE and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argy, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Frequent Squally showers with drifting over hills, icy roads; max 5 to 10 (40 to 50).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Occasional showers, windy on hills with drifting, icy roads; wind SW, gale to severe gale; max 3 to 10 (37 to 50).
 outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and windy. Windy showers, in most parts then rain later in W. Rather cold with some night frost.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, S English Channel, North Sea: Wind SW, strong to severe gale, locally strong; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 8.05am
Moon sets: 4.06pm
Last quarter: 4.0am

Lighting-up time

London 4.20 pm to 7.25 am
Bristol 4.47 pm to 7.44 am
Edinburgh 4.25 pm to 7.11 am
Manchester 4.36 pm to 7.33 am
Preston 4.56 pm to 7.50 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: r, rain; c, cloud.

	C	F		C	F
Belfast	11	52	Gloucester	12	54
Birmingham	10	50	Leicester	12	54
Bristol	10	50	London	14	57
Cardiff	12	54	Manchester	14	57
Edinburgh	9	48	Newcastle	10	50
Glasgow	9	48	Nottingham	10	50

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 8 pm, 14C (57F); min 8 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Hum: 75 per cent. Rain: 2.4 in. 0.1 in. Sun: 24% to 5 pm. UV: 8. Ray: 100% on level 6 pm. 1.001 m. strong steady.

1,000 millibars=25.3 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest: 10.1 max: Shawbury, Shropshire, 15C (59F). Lowest: 4.1 min: Letchworth, Herts, 2C (36F). Highest rainfall: Exeter, Devon, 1.8 in. 0.1 in. Highest sunshine: Gower, Gwent, 1.2 hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts Warm Cold Occluded



High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Aberdeen	8.55	6.3	7.25	6.6
Ayr	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Belfast	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Birmingham	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Bristol	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Cardiff	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Edinburgh	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Glasgow	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Leamington	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Liverpool	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Manchester	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Newcastle	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Nottingham	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Portsmouth	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Reading	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Sheffield	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Southampton	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Stirling	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Torquay	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Warrington	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Wolverhampton	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6
Wrexham	8.45	6.5	7.25	6.6

Around Britain

	Sun	Rain	Max		Sun	Rain	Max
Scarborough	0.8	11	52	Cloudy	0.8	11	52
Blackpool	0.7	14	55	Rain	0.7	14	55
Birmingham	0.7	14	55	Rain	0.7	14	55
Cardiff	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Edinburgh	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Glasgow	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Leamington	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Liverpool	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Manchester	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Newcastle	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Nottingham	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Portsmouth	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Reading	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Sheffield	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Southampton	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Stirling	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Torquay	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Warrington	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Wolverhampton	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52
Wrexham	0.1	09	52	Cloudy	0.1	09	52

Abroad

MONDAY: c, cloud; l, fair; r, rain; s, sun; w, snow; f, fog; dr, drizzle.										
C, F		C, F		C, F		C, F		C, F		
Algeria	12	54	Cape	1	34	Malaga	c	12	54	
Algeria	c	12	54	Copenhagen	1	34	Malaga	c	12	54
Amsterdam	12	54	Dublin	1	34	Malta	c	12	54	
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Dublin	1	34	Malta	c	12	54
Bahia	12	54	Frankfurt	1	34	Medan	c	12	54	
Bahia	12	54	Frankfurt	1	34	Medan	c	12	54	
Bahia	12	54	Frankfurt	1	34	Medan	c	12	54	
Bahia	12	54	Frankfurt	1	34	Medan	c	12	54	
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Bahia	12	54	Frankfurt	1	34	Medan	c	12	54	
Bahia	12	54	Frankfurt	1	34	Medan	c	12	54	
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